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GOVERNMENT IN CONFLICT WITH CHILE; MILITARY MOVES

Roads to Chile Reported Closed

PY292113 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1616 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Mendoza, 29 Apr (NA)--Motorists have revealed here that they have had to stop crossing into Chile because the highway pass between this province and Chile was closed, presumably this morning, on orders of the military authorities. The travellers indicated that on arriving in their vehicles at the locality of Blanco Encalada, Luja de Cuyo Department, approximately 40 km from this capital, military patrols stopped them and they had to return.

At the same time, tourist agencies indicated that they had received instructions from the military authorities to the effect that the crossing point through the international tunnel is not open. In answer to a question, customs reported that all procedures related to travelling to Chile have been suspended.

Finally, military authorities have neither confirmed nor denied that the border is closed and they say that the question must be answered by the headquarters of III Corps, based in Cordoba, because the military units based in Mendoza are under its command.

Closure Not Confirmed by Army

PY292017 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1738 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Cordoba, 29 Apr (NA)--The headquarters of III Corps, based in this city, neither confirmed nor denied the reports from Mendoza that indicate that military authorities have presumably ordered the border with Chile to be closed, and headquarters limited itself to saying that those questions must be answered by army headquarters, based in the federal capital.

Moreover, neither could it be confirmed early this afternoon whether the commander of III Corps, Maj Gen Cristino Nicolaides, had travelled to Mendoza, as some rumors from that province had indicated. There were rumors that the military chief was still in this city at 1300, but nothing about his later movements have been revealed.

Unofficial sources said that they knew that the III Corps commander had ordered that the mountain border posts within his jurisdiction to be reinforced. What could not be verified was whether a state of emergency or similar measure had been enforced within the sphere of the III Corps, as some sources have indicated.

Some routine audiences were suspended at Government House of Cordoba and the chief of police and two air force commanders were seen to enter Government House for an audience with the government minister, Arturo Uani.

It is obvious that the closure of the border is linked to the arrest of two officers of the Argentine Army in Chile, and some sources have indicated that the measure could continue until the Chilean authorities review their attitude.

Gendarmes Confirm Closure

PY292030 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1940 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 29 Apr (NA)--The Santa Cruz post of the National Gendarmerie confirmed this afternoon that all border passages to Chile within its jurisdiction have been closed.

It was also learned that 5th Army Commander Gen Rogelio Villareal has been in this city since last night.

General Villareal had planned to attend air force exercises in Comodoro Rivadavia at the invitation of Air Force Commander Gen Omar Graffigna. The plane carrying General Villareal from Bahia Blanca continued on to Rio Gallegos instead.

A responsible source said that General Villareal talked over the phone with Commander in Chief of the Army Gen Leopoldo Galtieri in the early morning hours, at approximately 0400. The source gave no further information.

Meanwhile, it was reported at the Santa Cruz post that troops guarding border passages have been instructed only to allow the entry of Argentine citizens returning from Chile as well as that of citizens of any country coming to Argentina intransit. On the Chilean side, the entry of vehicles and persons is also prohibited.

The gendarmerie said that the border has closed at about 0200 on "orders from above." The closing is effective for an indefinite time. Rumors circulating in this city say that Chilean authorities had already adopted measures to block exit from their territory to all persons.

Army Troops Moved Border

PY292110 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2030 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Mendoza, 29 Apr (NA)--Troops of the 8th Mountain Infantry Brigade stationed in this provincial capital have been positioned near the border pass with Chile in the Las Cuevas mountain post, according to first reports received from that post.

The troops movements was directly supervised by III Corps Commander Gen Cristino Nicolaides, who arrived at the local Plumerillo airport from Cordoba this afternoon and then immediately left for Las Cuevas.

Most of the troops were apparently moved from the brigade headquarters in Uspallata.

It was reported at the border that Argentine citizens returning from Chile are the only people allowed to enter and that the mountain pass to Chile is completely closed.

Travelers told the soldiers that they have seen Chilean troop movements on the other side of the border.

Police check points have been set up on the international highway outside Mendoza to warn drivers that traffic to Chile is closed. Drivers are allowed to go no further than Uspallata, but it has been learned that the service stations are not supplying gasoline to private vehicles.

Viola Postpones Audiences

PY292057 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2031 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Apr (NA)--Government House has reported that President Roberto Viola has postponed a meeting that he was to have held this afternoon with Economy Minsiter Lorenzo Sigaut. The meeting will now take place at 2030. He has also resolved to postpone until tomorrow the meeting he was to have held with the social action minister, Vice Adm Carlos Lacoste.

These postponements are due to the unforeseen meeting that will be held by the military committee at 1800.

Flights to Chile Normal

PY292120 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2105 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Apr (NA)--Commercial flights between Argentina and Chile are normal, according to spokesmen of the state airlines of the two countries.

A spokesman of Aerolineas Argentinas, in answer to a question, said that flights to Chile "are still normal." The same answer was obtained from an official of LAN Chile at Ezeiza Airport. In this regard, the official said that LAN Chile's flight 125 arrived at Ezeiza at 1515 and "made a normal return" 1/2 hour later.

Camilion Postpones Trip

PY292238 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2225 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Apr (NA)--A reliable source at the San Martin Palace revealed tonight that Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion has postponed the trip he was to have made tomorrow to Colonia, Uruguay. Camilion had planned to meet with his Uruguayan colleague, Estanislao Valdez Otero.

Governor Summoned Capital

PY292326 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2313 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Mendoza, 29 Apr (NA)--A meeting is taking place tonight at the headquarters of the 8th Mountain Brigade with the following persons participating: the commander of the 8th Mountain Brigade, Brig Gen Carlos E. Garay; the commander of the 4th Air Brigade, based in El Plumerillo, Air Force Brig Gen Enrique Crespo; the commander of the local gendarmerie, Commandant Eduardo Quierugi; and the secretary general of the Mendoza government, Col Tamer Yapur (ret). The latter is representing the governor, Air Force Brig Gen Jose Rolando Ghisani (ret), at the meeting. The governor is currently making a visit to the eastern departments of the province.

It has been learned that a message has been sent to the governor asking him to return immediately inorder to participate in the meeting and that he has also received a call from the national government to the effect that he must travel to Buenos Aires tomorrow.

Military Committee Ends Meeting

PY200024 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0015 GMT 30 Apr 81

[TExt] Buenos Aires, 29 Apr (TELAM)--It has been leaked that the military committee, which met for 2 and 1/2 hours with the attendance of Foreign Minister Camilion, has presumably analyzed the current situation withChile and that the attitude of that country will not contribute to the task being carriedout by the holy father as mediator in the southern conflict. The military committee met from 1800 to 2030 at the Libertador Building, army headquarters.

Military Committee Communique

PY300041 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0022 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text of official communique issued by Military Committee after conclusion of meeting at 2030 GMT]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Apr (NA)--"Today at 1800 the Military Committee met at army headquarters, Libertador General San Martin Building, with the attendance of the army commander in chief, Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri; the navy commander in chief, Adm Armando Lambruschini; the air force commander in chief, Lt Gen Omar Domingo Graffigna; the joint chief of staff, Maj Gen Llamil Reston; his excellency the president, Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola (ret); and Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion.

"The frequent incidents that are deteriorating our relations with Chile and that do not contribute to the task of the august mediator were considered in detail.

Northeast Border Closure

PY300039 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0025 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Salta, 29 Apr (NA)--Sources from the seventh national gendarmerie unit stationed in this city tonight confirmed that the border with Chile is closed in the entire Argentine northeast.

The sources refused to give any more details on the border closure saying that information should be requested from the 5th Infantry Brigade stationed in San Miguel de Tucuman.

Commander Visits Regiment

PY300057 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0034 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador de Jujuy, 29 Apr (NA)--III Corps Commander Gen Cristino Nicolaides arrived unexpectedly from Mendoza here today and tonight met with high-ranking officers of the 20th Infantry Regiment stationed in this city.

Nicolaides arrived at 1830 at the El Cadillac airport in the company of General Ruiz, commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade. He refused to talk to reporters who tried to interview him.

The two military chiefs who arrived in a Lear jet immediately left for the 20th Infantry headquarters where the meeting with high-ranking officers of the local military garrison was held.

Government Protests Arrests

PY300130 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0055 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Apr (NA)--The Argentine Government categorically rejected today the accusations of the Chilean authorities that two army officers who were arrested on Saturday in the neighboring country were on a spying mission.

The rejection is contained in a communique released tonight by the Foreign Ministry. The communique, after terming the accusation "a lack of any type of reason and truth," warns "about the high degree of provocation that this incident involves."

The Foreign Ministry communique was released just after Argentina, through its Foreign Ministry, formulated a note of energetic protest and urged that the arrested persons be released.

"Public opinion is informed that, as a precautionary measure, the land borders have been closed, but that this measure will not affect passenger and cargo services from or to third countries.

"The officers are Maj Raul Pablo Barileau, commander of the High Mountain Ski Company, based at Puente del Inca; and 1st Lt Oscar Alberto, Santos, an officer of that company; and their respective wives, who had entered Chile in a pickup truck through the international tunnel and customs located at Caracoles."

The communique was read to the journalists by the director of press and dissemination of the San Martin Palace, Federico Erarth del Campo.

Air Corridor Closed

PY300220 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0154 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 29 Apr (NA)--The air corridor that Chile usually uses for its commercial flights between Punta Arenas and Puerto Natales, and that passes over Argentine territory, was closed today due to the border closure ordered by the Argentine Government. The corridor cuts diagonally over territory of Santa Cruz Province.

Moreover, it has been learned in this city that the work at the coal mines that Government Coal Deposits owns in Rio Turbio, approximately 270 kilometers west of here, has been paralyzed due to the closing of the border.

More than 1,000 Chileans who reside in Puerto Natale, a Chilean city located 20 kilometers from the Argentine border, who work in the Rio Turbio mines could not enter Argentine territory due to the closing of the border.

Protest Note to Chile Released

PY300257 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0223 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Apr (NA)--The Argentine Government told the Chilean Government tonight that the reasons given for the arrest of two Argentine officers are "false, unusual and unreasonable," and demanded the immediate release of the officers and their return to Argentine territory."

The Argentine protest was delivered to Chilean Ambassador to Argentina Onofre Jarpa Reyes tonight by Ambassador Enrique Ross during a 15-minute meeting in the Foreign Ministry.

Jarpa Reyes was called by the Foreign Ministry after it released an energetic communique reporting the arrest of two Argentine officers in the Chilean city of Los Andes last Saturday.

The Chilean ambassador arrived in the Foreign Ministry at 2230, and when he entered the building he declined to make any statements.

"Today is not a day to make statements, let us leave it for tomorrow," said the diplomat to reporters who were waiting for him at the Foreign Ministry.

The diplomat said the same things when leaving the Foreign Ministry, indicating on this occasion: "Today is not for talk. I will do it tomorrow."

The note given by Ambassador Ross to Jarpa Reyes was signed by Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion. Here is the text:

"Mr Ambassador: I have the honor of addressing your excellency with the object of referring to the arrest in Chile of two officers of the Argentine Army and their wives, which occurred on 25 April 1981.

"On that date, Maj Pablo Barileau and 1st Lt Oscar Alberto Santos, in the company of their wives, entered Chile in a pickup truck on a private trip after having complied with all the formalities established by the Paso de Caracoles (international tunnel) post, after having crossed at the Argentine locality of Puente del Inca.

"The travellers should have returned to Argentine territory on the same day, but there was no more news about them during all that day, the day after nor on Monday the 27th.

"In view of the natural concern created by this event, the Argentine authorities requested, through the embassy in Santiago, the help of the Chilean authorities in order to locate the travellers.

"It was only during the evening of 28 April that our embassy was informed that the two officers and their wives had been arrested by Chilean authorities and that they were still in detention.

"The report was released at the same time that an official communique of the Chilean Government was released to the press and taken up by the news agencies.

"The reasons that are invoked in that communique to justify the arrests are rejected by my government as false, inplausible and unreasonable.

"The occurrence of this arbitrary arrest becomes particularly grave due to the facts that the Argentine citizens remained under arrest for several days without the Chilean authorities having informed the Argentine authorities, and that it was only at the request of the latter that some information as to their whereabouts was obtained.

"In view of this unusual episode, Argentina, through myself, lodges its most energetic and formal protest regarding the procedures of the Chilean authorities.

"At the same time, my government demands the immediate release of the arrested officers and their return to Argentine territory.

"Your Excellency: I remain yours faithfully, with my most distinguished consideration.

[Signed] Oscar Camilion, foreign minister"

LEBANESE AMBASSADOR ON LEBANON-TRAINED TERRORISTS

PY300334 Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 29 Apr 81 p 4

[Excerpts] The ambassador of Lebanon to Argentina, Edmond Khayat, has issued a communique stating that "in view of the fact that high-ranking authorities have made statements on the presence of Lebanon-trained terrorists who came to Argentina to make attempts on the lives of Argentine authorities, I do not want to confirm or deny such statements because the official source which made the case public should know better."

"The fact that the terrorists bear Lebanese passports does not necessarily prove that they are Lebanese citizens, because countless Lebanese passports have been stolen and forged during the bloody events which have been taking place in Lebanon since 1975. For that reason, the Lebanese Government has changed passport formats three times during that period of time.

"The terrorists could very well be foreigners belonging to international terrorist organizations who received training in Palestinian camps. Such terrorist organizations--which are a state within the Lebanese state trying to dominate it by bloodshed and fire--along with sympathetic countries and international communism may have supplied these terrorists with weapons and financial assistance."

SILES ZUAZO LEVIES DRUG CHARGE AGAINST GARCIA MEZA

PY291854 Paris AFP in Spanish 1805 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Lima, 29 Apr (AFP)--Former Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo confirmed here today his accusation that several members of the present government are involved in drug trafficking. Siles, who left for New York where he will remain for 3 weeks, also denied that a plot against Gen Luis Garcia Meza's government is underway in this capital.

Siles said that this report, spread by the Bolivian dictatorship, has the purpose of covering up the deep disagreements which have arisen among the Bolivian Armed Forces as a result of the drug traffic involvement of several members of the La Paz government and of preventing investigations of political crimes committed by elements linked with the regime.

The former Bolivian president also said that Gen Luis Garcia Meza himself is involved in drug trafficking and that the report published by the Lima magazine CARETAS yesterday (Tuesday) is therefore true, because it quotes charges made by serious international sources which have not been officially denied. The resignation of two or three of Garcia Meza's ministers is simply a smoke screen.

Siles concluded by denying that a front, presided over by himself, had been formed in Lima to struggle against General Garcia Meza. There is no such thing, he said.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY DETAINS FOUR OFFICERS

PY291755 Paris AFP in Spanish 1727 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 29 Apr (AFP)--The daily PRESENCIA reported here today that relatives of four officers have charged that Lt Col Rolando Saravia, Maj Walter Arispe, Capt Luis Ardaya and a captain surnamed Sanchez were detained 1 week ago. The relatives have said that the detained officers are at the second section [intelligence] of the army and that the steps taken to obtain their release have been unsuccessful so far, despite the fact that no formal charges have been made against them.

Colonel Saravia was peasant affairs minister in Gen David Padilla Arancibia's government from November 1978 to August 1979.

GOVERNMENT NORMALIZES RELATIONS WITH VATICAN

PY270247 Paris AFP in Spanish 0113 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 24 Apr (AFP)--Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya announced this afternoon that relations between the Holy See and Bolivia were normalized today. The foreign minister explained that this is an important event because the Bolivian people and its armed forces are Catholic and because of the prestige that the Vatican has in the modern world.

Rolon also said, on receiving the greetings of the diplomatic corps, that the country desires to change offensive dependency for cordial interdependency, because relations between nations must always be open and friendly.

During the greetings ceremony, the apostolic nuncio, Msgr Alfio Rapizarda, said that relations between Bolivia and the Vatican had not been normal due to the state of sedition that the country experienced after 17 July 1980, the day Mrs Lidia Gueiler Tejada was overthrown.

He said that relations were now normalized and that he hopes that the Bolivian church can carry out its activities in a less tense atmosphere.

ARGENTINA CLOSES BORDER WITH CHILE AFTER ARRESTS

PY291838 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames has notified Argentine Ambassador Hugo Mario Miatello that two Argentine military officers have been arrested in Los Andes. This was confirmed by the minister himself who added that he had conveyed to Ambassador Miatello all the background details of the arrest of these officers and their wives, who are at the disposal of military courts.

The National Social Communications Directorate [DINACOS] reported that the Argentine officers were arrested on 25 April when carrying out activities harmful to national security.

They were identified as Maj Raul Pablo Barrilau and First Lt Oscar Santos. The wives of the officers were also arrested.

[Relay from Government House by (Graciela Contreras)]

DINACOS has just reported that, as reported yesterday, the military judge has investigated the case presented against the wives of the Argentine military officers who were arrested. In view of his findings, he has ordered their immediate freedom. [end of relay]

Now a last-minute report by journalist (Emilio Figueroa):

Well-informed sources have confirmed a few minutes ago that this morning Argentine officials closed some border passages between Argentina and Chile. Among them are: (?Casas Viejas) and Dorotea, in the Ultima Esperanza Province; San Sebastian, in Tierra del Fuego; and (Mount Haimond), all of which are located in the southern region. Also closed is the Caracoles passage located in Mendoza.

The source noted, however, that Chile has not closed any border passage.

More news now given by journalist (Alberto Calliz Rodriguez):

Last-minute reports from the Argentine-Chilean border stated that the Argentine border police have closed the Las Cuevas passage for all Chilean vehicles that commute between Santiago, Chile and Mendoza, Argentina. Moreover, all tourist agencies and bus companies have discontinued all paperwork for crossing the Argentine border.

Reports from Buenos Aires state, moreover, that Argentine President Eduardo Viola held a meeting today with Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion, but that no official report has been issued on this meeting.

Government Communique

PY300022 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2351 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text of communique released by the government's General Secretariat]

[Text] With regard to what was reported yesterday, 28 April, regarding the arrest of the Argentine officers, Maj Raul Paulo Barillau and 1st Lt Oscar Santos, for having carried out activities that violate national security, it is stated that:

The case's dossier and the arrested persons have been placed at the disposal of the 2d Military Court of Santiago and that the 3d prosecutor's office, in charge of Mr Gonzalo Salazar Sweet, will be in charge of the prosecution.

The two officers had entered national territory on numerous occasions.

This situation caused army intelligence services to control their comings and goings after they had entered Chilean territory on 25 April 1980, in the company of their wives.

Thus it was proven that during their comings and goings they took photographs of sectors that included installations of obvious military importance.

This fact determined their arrest and it was proven that they were carrying an Asahi Pentax camera loaded with a roll of film on which they had already taken 25 photographs.

They were later taken to Santiago in order to proceed with investigations. The arrested officers confessed that they had taken pictures of militarily important objectives and, therefore, since this is a clear case of espionage, they were turned over to the military justice to undergo appropriate process of law.

The arrested officers have been courteously treated and provided all possible comforts in accordance with their rank and condition.

The wives of the arrested officers also were extended all kinds of attention and were housed in appropriate installations where they were attended by feminine personnel. Under legal provisions, only the court could order their release and to this effect steps were taken to speed up proceedings. These proceedings were completed this morning.

Santiago, Chile, 29 April 1981.

Chilean Side of Border Open

PY300055 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0038 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 29 Apr (LATIN-REUTER)--Foreign Minister Rene Rojas confirmed tonight that the border passes from Argentina toward Chile are closed, but he said that he had no knowledge of the causes for this situation.

Moreover, the Chilean border continues open, Rojas said, in a statement to the press when he was questioned about press reports from Buenos Aires on this matter.

Rojas said that this afternoon he had a telephone contact with the Argentine ambassador, Hugo Mario Miatello, for a report on the situation.

The foreign minister declined to reveal more details about his conversation with the diplomat.

Carabineros (militarized police) headquarters also reported that it has no knowledge of the reasons for the closure of the Argentine border and confirmed that the Chilean side of the border is open.

CHILE, EQUATORIAL GUINEA TO EXCHANGE AMBASSADORS

PY241903 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] The Governments of Chile and Equatorial Guinea have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassador level. The text of a communique issued by the Chilean Foreign Ministry states: On this day the Governments of Chile and Equatorial Guinea, which are interested in strengthening the existing friendship and cooperation ties between the two countries, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

Measures leading to the exchange of the respective ambassadors will be established at the proper time.

DEATHS OF M-19'S BATEMAN, 'LA CHIQUI' REPORTED

PA292349 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2034 GMT 28 Apr 81

[By Francisco Tulande]

[Text] Bogota, 28 Apr (LATIN-REUTER)--Jaime Bateman, the top leaders of the Guerrilla 19 April Movement [M-19], and a prominent female leader of that extremist group reportedly are among those killed in recent clashes with members of the army news sources affirmed today.

The morning newspaper EL ESPECTADOR and television stations said that Bateman and Carmenza Londono, who acted as a negotiator for the M-19 during the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota last year, were killed in the military offensive of the past 3 days in which 26 guerrillas and 4 soldiers were killed.

Military sources refused to comment on the report, however, a high-ranking officer told LATIN-REUTER that "the army is not in a position to confirm or deny the death of Bateman and Londono."

If the deaths of Bateman and Londono, who is known as "La Chiqui," were confirmed, it would mean that a new and harsh blow has been dealt to the M-19, which is the perpetrator of the major extremist attacks in Colombia and which suffered a hard setback in March when 75 of its members were arrested and 42 killed.

Army Commander Gen Fernando Landazabal told the press today that "the armed forces' struggle against the extremists will be continued in full force in accordance with the constitutional order to eliminate anything that disrupts order in the country."

A military spokesman said that the 26 guerrillas killed in the past 3 days are being identified and that the death of Bateman and "La Chiqui" cannot be confirmed until this is done.

According to press reports, Bateman was killed on Sunday in a clash in the semijungle area of Caqueta, some 550 km southwest of Bogota. The Defense Ministry disclosed that six extremists, one army lieutenant and two soldiers were killed in that clash. The ministry spokesman added that four more guerrillas were killed in clashes in the same region yesterday following the antisubversive operations conducted by the army in the western and southwestern part of the country.

The spokesman also confirmed that 10 more extremists were captured and that "abundant war material, especially submachineguns, G-3 rifles and ammunition" were seized.

According to the press reports, Carmenza Londono reportedly has been killed in the Sunday clash in Choco, some 500 km west of Bogota. Nine guerrillas including three women, were killed in the clash. One soldier was also killed in that clash and four more guerrillas were killed in pursuit operations yesterday, the ministry spokesman said.

Three more M-19 extremists were killed yesterday in the Putumayo region, near the Ecuadorean border, he added.

Marino Ospina Reported Killed

PA291601 Bogota Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] A spokesman of the intelligence service has told this station that Ivan Marino Ospina, a leader of the 19 April Movement [M-19], was killed in the Choco area in a fight with regular army troops on Saturday. The guerrilla leader was accompanied by Carmenza Cardona Londono, "La Chiqui."

In an interview with this static, Army Commander Fernando Landazabal Reyes said Ivan Marino Ospina's presence in the Choco area had been confirmed but noted that several bodies have not been identified yet and that one of these bodies could be that of Marino Ospina. We cannot give a full report until we have all the evidence about the identify of the dead guerrillas, he noted.

Troops have made more than six contacts with the guerrilla since the Choco operation started. A man and a woman were killed in the most recent confrontation in the Choco area. They were both M-19 guerrillas who were wearing military uniforms and carrying G-3 rifles.

The army command did not report where "La Chiqui" and her comrades will be buried, but they will probably be buried in the same region where they fell.

'La Chiqui' Burial Report

PA300214 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Medellin--Sources close to the family said that Carmena Cardona Londono, the famous guerrilla, was buried in a mass grave in the last few hours. Several members of the family went to the armed forces headquarters where they were told that "La Chiqui's" body was buried in a mass grave with other guerrillas killed by the army, whose bodies had not been claimed by relatives.

Relatives of Carmenza Cardona Londono, known as "La Chiqui," said that her body had been buried this afternoon together with other members of the 19 April Movement [M-19] in an as yet undisclosed place by the military authorities.

The report was strengthened by investigations made by members of the M-19 and the Cardona Londono family at military circles.

DEFENSE MINISTER HAS HEART ATTACK, MAY GO TO U.S.

PA241800 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Twxt] Bogota--The national defense minister, Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, was hospitalized at the central military hospital after suffering a heart attack. Sources close to the hospital said that the ranking officer's condition is poor.

It was learned from a good source that this is the second heart attack General Camacho Leyva has had in the past 6 months.

The possibility that the defense minister will be transferred to a hospital in the United States in the next few hours if his condition should become critical is not being discarded.

Defense Ministry spokesmen have not commented on the subject.

BRIEFS

NEW POLISH FREIGHTERS--Bogota, 27 Apr (EFE)--The Grancolombiana merchant fleet announced it had bought six new freighters from Poland which will be delivered between 1981 and 1983. The vessels are being built by the Centromotor shipyards in Poland in line with two contracts signed with broad financial terms and at low interests. Each ship bought by Grancolombiana, a Colombian-Ecuadorean enterprise, has a value of $23.7 million. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0835 GMT 27 Apr 81 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTER RULES OUT POSSIBILITY OF COUP

PY291220 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Lima--Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella today ruled out any possibility that a coup d'etat is being prepared in Peru. There can be no interest in encouraging a coup d'etat when there is an atmosphere of genuine democracy which it has cost much effort to achieve, he told newsmen at Government Palace.

FIVE BOMBS EXPLODE IN LIMA, CAUSING MAJOR DAMAGE

PY271946 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0232 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Lima, 26 Apr (LATIN-REUTER)--The police reported that five bombs exploded in Lima today causing major damage but no casualties.

The targets of the attacks were: two private schools--one of them Jewish--a private university, a building of the governing Democratic Action Party and a civil court.

The authorities have held the group known as Shinning Path responsible for the wave of attacks over the past 3 months.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA VICE PRESIDENT BEGINS VISIT

PY281548 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Florencio Maye, vice president of Equatorial Guinea, and Senator Javier Alva Orlandini, second vice president of the republic, held a cordial meeting yesterday. Maye, who was appointed first vice president of the Supreme Military Council of his country in 1979 [words indistinct] in charge of the Foreign Ministry, thus began his official contacts in Lima. His meeting with Alva, which was held in the Senate's Ambassadorial Hall, lasted over 30 minutes. The distinguished visitor remarked that he discussed with Alva Orlandini trade relations between the two countries as well as the Peruvian return to democracy.

To Establish Relations

PY291808 Paris AFP in Spanish 0521 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Lima, 28 Apr (AFP)--Peru and Equatorial Guinea have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, according to an agreement signed here today by Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella and Florencio Maye Ela.

The foreign ministers also signed a joint communique expressing their desire to encourage economic, scientific and technical cooperation, in areas of reciprocal interest and of mutual interest between the two countries.

Maye Ela, who is also vice president of his country, stated that Equatorial Guinea wants to tighten relations with Spanish-speaking American countries, with which his country is united through the Spanish language and the Catholic religion.

The Equatorial Guinean delegation was also received today by President Fernando Belaunde Terry, with whom they reviewed the possible fields of cooperation between the two countries.

Maye Ela and his retinue will leave for Guayaquil and Quito tomorrow to meet with Ecuadorean officials. Then they will continue their trip to Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico and Cuba.

HERRERA MEETS PRINCE CHARLES, SCORES GUYANA CLAIM

FL292210 Bridgetown CANA in English 2202 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Caracas, 29 Apr (CANA-REUTER)--President Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela reaffirmed his country's claim to the Essequibo territory of Guyana during a meeting today with the Prince of Wales, who is here on a 2-day visit.

Prince Charles, who arrived last night from Australia, met the Venezuelan president at his residence before holding talks with local representatives of the United World Colleges. The prince is president of the colleges, which are due to open a branch in Venezuela at the end of 1982.

Mr Herrera told newsmen he explained his government's resolve not to renew the Port-of-Spain Protocol, which froze negotiations between Venezuela and Guyana on the disputed territory in 1970. Britain was the other signatory of the protocol, which expires in June next year.

Relations between Venezuela and Guyana have cooled since a visit by President Forbes Burnhan earlier this month failed to produce any basis for agreement.

The Essequibo, which makes up 2/3 of Guyana's territory (formerly British Guiana), was awarded to Britain in 1899 by an international arbitration decision.

NICARAGUA'S CARDENAL CONDEMNS U.S. PRESS CAMPAIGN

PA282110 Paris AFP in Spanish 0206 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Caracas, 27 Apr (AFP)--Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal today charged the U.S. press with orchestrating a slanderous campaign against his country.

According to Cardenal, the U.S. press slanders the Sandinist revolution by publishing falsehoods and nonexistent developments in Nicaragua while remaining silent about the positive (?aspects) of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Cardenal, who remained in Caracas while Interior Minister Tomas Borge and his party returned to Managua on Saturday after completing an official visit here, will travel to New York tomorrow, at the invitation of Harvard University.

In his opening speech at a seminar organized by Harvard's School of Theology, Cardenal will discuss disarmament and peace and will lecture on the Third World's situation in the East-West conflict.

Further on, Cardenal scored the U.S. press agencies and the information monopoly, agreeing with Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez' view that "the Latin American peoples are defenseless in the face of this information monopoly."

Cardenal then said that Ronald Reagan's administration believes in the possibility of a limited nuclear war outside its territory, while the Soviet Union maintains the concept of a total, uninterrupted nuclear war.

Finally, Cardenal commented on the literacy process carried out in Nicaragua for 5 months with the aid of UNESCO and 1,500 Cuban teachers. According to him, this campaign reduced the country's illiteracy rate from 50 to 12 percent.

Cardenal said in conclusion that the Sandinist revolution "is irreversible."

NAVY SEIZES TWO U.S. BOATS IN TERRITORIAL WATERS

FL281414 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0709 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Apr (NOTIMEX)--The Navy Secretariat this afternoon reported the detention of a U.S. fishing boat in Mexico's economic zone waters. The escort "Jesus Ortega," commanded by Capt Ramon Lopez Anaya, detained the U.S. fishing boat "Sea West" 150 miles southeast of Isla Clarion and 180 miles southwest of Isla Socorro in the Revillagigedo Archipelago. Four hundred tons of tuna were found in the "Sea West" hold. The foreign ship was taken to Mazatlan port where it will be handed over to port authorities.

Likewise, the minesweeper DM-15 commanded by Lt Cmdr Andres Cano Saldivar detained the U.S. fishing boat "Angela Rose," which entered Mexican waters illegally. Its cargo, consisting of marijuana and weapons, was seized. The "Angela Rose" was coming from Santa Marta, Colombia, and was forced to enter Mexican waters because of maritime conditions. It ran aground on the Tabasco sandbank. It was taken to the port of Yukalpeten, Yucatan, where both the boat and the crew were handed over to the authorities from the public prosecutor's office.

LOPEZ PORTILLO INAUGURATES PETROCHEMICAL COMPLEX

FL292005 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1921 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Excerpts] La Cangrejera, Veracruz, 29 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Mexico has attained technological self-determination in certain branches of the economy, reaching the vanguard of the oil industry as demonstrated by the fact that 80 percent of the technology used in the installation of the Cangrejera petrochemical complex is national. The statement was made before President of the Republic Jose Lopez Portillo by Jose Alberto Celestinos Isaac, assistant director for refining and petrochemical technology of the Mexican Petroleum Institute (IMP), in a speech he made at a ceremony during which the president set in motion the Cangrejera petrochemical complex in Veracruz, a state bordering on the Gulf of Mexico.

Celestinos Isaac said that the surprising development experienced by technology and industry in recent decades has given [some countries] a position of privilege over those countries which have been unable to get started. Unfortunately, he said, in some cases that position has been used advantageously to impose an ignominious hegemony because of the lack of a technological infrastructure, forcing its acquisition abroad under disadvantageeous and disproportionate conditions.

Mexico, he added, now has its own integrated oil technology with more than 150 patents, some of which registered abroad, and with a system of engineering which has demonstrated its efficiency by designing 120 major projects with an accumulated investment of more than 120 billion pesos.

With respect to the regime's other priority--foodstuffs--Celestinos Isaac indicated that the IMP has integrated a scientific infrastructure capable of obtaining unicellular protein from methanol, a byproduct of oil. The official added that Mexican oil technology has gone beyond the national borders, not drawn by hegemonic goals or profits but by a desire to use its abilities in cooperation, with developing countries which want to protect their sovereignty and social and international justice.

COSTA RICA

FINANCE MINISTER MUNOZ REPORTEDLY RESIGNS

PA291305 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Carlos Munoz has resigned. Finance Minister Carlos Munoz has tendered his resignation, although he has not confirmed it to this station.

Nonetheless, this afternoon at the Presidency it was a strong rumor that the possible successor to Munoz--the minister who has lasted the shortest time in a ministry--is Jose Antonio Lara, current executive president of the Costa Rican oil refinery. Lara met with President Carazo for several hours to discuss his appointment.

EL SALVADOR

TWO U.S. NEWSMEN WOUNDED IN ARMY-GUERRILLA FIGHT

PA300156 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0103 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Two newsmen were wounded and an interpreter killed while covering an armed clash between guerrillas and troops in the Aguas Calientes power substation on the outskirts of San Salvador. A guerrilla group attacked the Lempa Hydroelectric Company's Aguas Calientes substation at 1400 (2000 GMT). An army patrol clashed with the guerrillas for 1 and 1/2 hours.

Apparently, newsman George Thurlow of the California DAILY DEMOCRAT, photographer Joaquin Romero Zuniga of AP and the Salvadoran newspaper EL MUNDO, and Thurlow's Salvadoran interpreter, Jorge Gilberto Moran, went to the area as the clash was winding down. A few minutes after arriving at the area, the group of newsmen was attacked from a nearby hill. The interpreter was killed, while the photographer and the U.S. newsman were wounded.

Police said that they did not yet have an official report of the incident, but that they and the Lempa Hydroelectric Company, El Salvador's main hydroelectric company, would "issue a communique in the next few hours."

FMLN SAYS U.S. OFFICERS 'COORDINATE' ARMY ACTIONS

PA290457 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Nearly 500 U.S. officers are coordinating the operations of the Salvadoran Army in the areas of Suchitoto, Guazapa, Cuscatlan and along the northeastern part of El Salvador, according the leaders of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, in a statement to the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR.

They added that other important groups of U.S. military officers are in Honduras and Guatemala training the armies of those two Central American countries to intervene on behalf of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic-military junta.

In addition, according to these sources, Argentine President Roberto Viola has agreed with the Washington government to send advisers to Guatemala and El Salvador.

Finally, the FMLN spokesmen denounced the existence of mercenary brigades composed of U.S. Vietnam veterans, former Somozist guards and retired Guatemalan soldiers.

JUNTA'S 'ANTIPEOPLE NATURE' PRECLUDES NEGOTIATION

PA300143 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos In Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] We are obviously experiencing one of the most important and decisive moments since 10 January 1981, when the Salvadoran people, led by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] began the general offensive against the Christian Democratic regime. This political and military decision by the people's forces has prompted a profound intensification of the contradictions between Colonels Gutierrez and Garcia, who are in power, and Duarte, who is the unpopular figurehead.

A clear indication of this is the interest of the democratic nations which are respectful of the domestic affairs of other nations, such as Mexico and Germany, which have publicly stated their willingness to mediate between the regime and the people's forces, legitimately represented by the FMLN and the FDR, in order to find a political solution to the serious economic, political and social crisis that El Salvador is experiencing and which, due to the unpopular genocidal junta, is inflicting a very high social cost.

Our problem is not whether we negotiate, talk or fight. We are prepared to do all that because our objective is to solve the serious problems of the country. But let it be understood that we are talking about the country of the majority, the country of the farmhands, the workers, the small and medium-sized businessmen, the market vendors and the slumdwellers, and not about the country of the oligarchs and imperialists.

One cannot label as criminals and terrorists those who because of their democratic, intellectual, revolutionary background have been picked as the legitimate representatives of their people. This is how they have been recognized by nations and governments throughout the world; in other words, the Political-Diplomatic Committee of the FMLN and the FDR has been received by chiefs of state or foreign ministers.

About 20 countries have met with us, not because they see us as terrorists or criminals but as the national liberation movement.

In Canada, Foreign Minister Mark McGuigan met with our representatives of the Political-Diplomatic Committee, as did the Swedish Foreign Minister. Our representatives were also welcomed in Ecuador, Panama, Nicaragua and Grenada, to cite a few nations.

So perhaps the genocidal junta's attitude of continuing to try to kill all poor, hard-working Salvadorans doesn't come as a surprise to the democratic governments of the world, because history has very clearly shown what the junta is like. It is also clear that Salvadorans as well as other peace-loving nations have the confidence that the FMLN and the FDR, the vanguard of the Salvadoran people, will know how to guide this national liberation struggle to final victory as they have guided it up to now.

The real reason that the junta refuses to negotiate a solution which would result in fewer Salvadorans getting killed is not that we are terrorists or criminals. It is the antipeople nature and the arrogance of genocidal military men who won't accept that the Salvadoran people can achieve freedom and national independence. It doesn't matter. We are going to fight untiringly and, as in the east where some territories are assuredly under control of the FMLN, where the red and white flag is worthily flying and where a budding people's power is exercised through the democratic revolutionary municipal committee of Villa el Rosario, the struggle is advancing throughout the whole country every day.

Decisive battles lie ahead and the armed people will win. They will establish a democratic revolutionary government, the real solution to the national crisis.

United to fight until final victory!
Revolution or death, we will win!

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

Combat in Chalatenango

PA290431 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 27 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] The guerrilla groups that are still operating in Chalatenango Department have intensified their armed harrassment and terrorist activities in the villages and cantons of the department, the armed forces reports.

For instance, last night a group of extremists with large-caliber rifles attacked the village Villa de la Palma, Tejutla District, Chalatenango Department from different points. The men in the National Guard and army garrisons repelled the attack, forcing the terrorists, after only a few minutes of action, to flee to the mountains protected by the darkness of the night.

Military sources reported in Chalatenango that during the past 48 hours several homemade propaganda bombs exploded in different sectors of the city, mainly in Veracruz District. The propaganda of the Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) urges the people to support the guerrillas in the actions to come.

Most of these terrorist explosions have taken place early in the morning.

In Monte Redondo Canton, in the jurisdiction of Concepcion Quezaltepeque, several bombs containing propaganda in which the extremists asked the peasants to join the guerrillas also exploded.

Guerrilla Attacks

PA290445 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 27 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] According to an official report, the town of Tejutepeque, Cabanas Department, was attacked the night before last.

The clash between the extremists and members of the National Guard and civil defense committees lasted 2 and 1/2 hours. There were no casualties, although there was considerable damage to private homes.

The National Guard post in Osicala, Morazan Department, was attacked for approximately 1 and 1/2 hours the night before last.

Finally, another report says that men wearing olive-green uniforms attacked the village of El Dique, San Benito Canton, in San Antonio la Cruz, Chalatenango Department. In their retreat they fired at the home of Adan Miranda, the local National Guard commander.

Raid on Garrison

PA291553 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2358 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Today at dawn guerrillas attacked the garrison and the telecommunications office of Nuevo Eden de San Juan, San Miguel, 138 km east of San Salvador.

Military reports said today approximately 400 rebels, who identified themselves as members of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), who were in San Carlos Canton, north of San Salvador, used the Lempa River to reach the town and carry out the attack.

The leftists used dynamite to blow up the communications office as well as the garrison, where they killed several civilian patrolmen inside the building. The sources said that the guerrillas seized over 30 rifles from the garrison.

The Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) reported today that over 250 refugees from Neuvo Eden de San Juan, who are fleeing from the guerrillas, have recently arrived in Estanzuelas, 113 km east of San Salvador.

COORDINATING BOARD OF MASSES ISSUES 1 MAY MESSAGE

PA291702 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Communique by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses on the occasion of 1 May; read by unidentified speaker--live or recorded]

[Text] Once again the workers of the world are going to mark their day. It is not just another day or a routine thing, as the exploiters want to make believe by simply referring to it as International Labor Day, highlighting the exploitative and alienating burden to which they subject workers in factories, farms and haciendas. On the contrary, 1 May is the workers' celebration of the unstoppable advances made by the workers of the world year after year through every struggle, every deed, every glorious combat.

From north to south and from east to west workers are combatively shaping that sentiment due to the difficult conditions imposed by the dictatorships, commemorating the constant strengthening of peoples power, and forecasting and warning oppressors of the arrival of a new society in which freedom, justice, peace and democracy will prevail for the large masses of the dispossessed.

This 1 May takes on great significance for the Salvadoran working class because it falls precisely within the framework of one of the most crucial periods in their struggle for final liberation. On this occasion workers won't celebrate 1 May as they have traditionally celebrated it in previous years, with festive, variegated fanfare. This time it will be celebrated with the combative efforts of an armed people who are wielding machetes, hammers and rifles to topple once and for all the tyranny that for more than 50 years has kept us in misery and oppression.

This year the working people are more joyous and hopeful than ever. This is quite fitting. We are at the doorstep to power, which will be the expression of the desires and the interests of the working people. That power will be exercised through the democratic revolutionary government. Nevertheless, Salvadoran workers are not only rejoicing over the upcoming and inevitable final liberation, they are also celebrating and hailing the achievements made in the sovereign struggles of the working people of Central America and the whole world.

We hail the Sandinist people's revolution, a victory for the Nicaraguan people. We hail the heroic struggle of the Panamanian people to gain full sovereignty over the Panama Canal. We hail the firm struggle of the Belizean people for legitimate independence, the unstoppable struggle of the workers of Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and all other nations in the area. We hail the unstoppable advance of Grenada, Cuba and Guadeloupe. We support total independence for Puerto Rico.

It cannot be denied that in Central America, the Caribbean and throughout Latin America, from the Rio Bravo to Patagonia, new winds are blowing, announcing the intensification of the proletarian, anti-imperialist struggles, but this whole string of victories and incontestable advances would have been impossible without the noble and valuable contribution of the heroes and martyrs who have given of their blood for the sake of final liberation.

Thus, on 1 May we cannot forget heroic workers such as Rafael Aguinada Carranza, Juan Chacon, Jose Guillero Rivas, Julio Salinas, Oscar Armando (y Teriano), Merceditas Resino, Apolinario Serrano, Rodolfo Vasque and many others who through their heroic example showed us the way of Farabundo Marti, Feliciano Ama, Modesto Ramirez, Francisco Sanchez and Anastasio Aquino. The greatest honor we can do them on this day is to follow their heroic examples and confirm our revolutionary commitment.

On 1 May the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses calls on the entire working people to continue to join our liberation struggle against the military, Christian Democratic junta, a puppet clique of the United States and defender of the exploitative oligarchy.

Viva 1 May, day of the working class! Viva our proletarian struggle for liberation! Viva the Farabundo Marti National Liberation front, revolutionary vanguard of Salvadoran workers!

For a combative, anti-imperialist 1 May, [signed] the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses.

SECURITY AGENTS SEARCH GREEN CROSS OFFICE

PA290424 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0120 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--At noon today a group of Salvadoran security agents searched the Green Cross office in San Salvador, on grounds that it was suspected that the center is a refuge for leftists, a spokesman for that humanitarian institution has reported.

According to the spokesman, the agents claimed that someone inside a Green Cross ambulance opened fire at members of the armed forces. According to the agents who were conducting the search, the attackers sought refuge in the Green Cross office.

As a result of the search, three youths were arrested on the grounds that they are presumably leftists, according to the Green Cross.

"If we ever order the ambulances to stop and they do not stop, we will open fire on them," the spokesman quoted one of the security agents as saying.

The Green Cross, which has repeatedly been accused by the military authorities of supporting the leftists, offers refuge to those who are being persecuted during the war and cooperates by helping those wounded in the clashes between the army and the guerrillas. In view of the accusations, spokesmen for the Green Cross insist that the organization is apolitical and does not protect any one group.

BUSINESSMEN PROTEST JUNTA BAN ON RADIO NEWSCASTS

PA281344 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 27 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] The broadcasting industry, especially the news stations, is in a difficult position because the volume of reporting has decreased following the prohibition on newscasts by the government junta, even though news programs respect the restrictions dictated by the state of seige, several businessmen say.

In a similar situation are newsmen who for 10, 15 and even 20 years have produced newscasts, which are a source of employment. This is allowed even by "dictatorial" governments.

For radio stations, the government measure is rather disagreeable because not only have they had to contribute valuable time to joining networks, sometimes up to 18 hours, without any payment for energy, announcers, operators, reporters and other expenses, but also because now that networks have been reduced, newscasts, which could have some economic profit, have been banned.

Meanwhile, many people say they are surprised at the silence of the Salvadoran Newsmen's Association, which has not protested the government's measure curtailing freedom of information. This is perhaps the only nation in the free world where radio newscasts are not allowed.

On several occasions President Duarte has said that "this situation will be solved promptly," but nothing is solved yet. Businessmen have asked that this ban, which affects businesses, newsmen, announcers and the people in general, be lifted.

GUATEMALA

SECURITY FORCES RESPOND TO INCREASE IN TERRORISM

Disturbances, Bombings

PA291920 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Serious disturbances occurred in the southern part of the capital last night. A fireman was injured when a bomb went off and two public service buses were set on fire. The incidents began at approximately 1830 at Liberacion Boulevard, under the Pamplona Bridge, between Zones 8 and 13.

A terrorist group blocked two Route 5 buses that were not following their usual routes there. The agitators forced the drivers to get out and hurled two molotov cocktails into the buses, which were totally gutted by fire.

A municipal fireman was trying to put out the fire when a third bomb went off, causing him first- and second-degree burns and injuring his arm. Fifteen other people reported slight injuries as they fled in fright from the explosions.

The terrorists fled in an automobile toward Zone 12. A big traffic jam occurred in this area, which is generally very active in the early evening.

Shortly afterwards, in Zone 9 at the intersection of 9th Street and 7th Avenue, the same subversive group apparently erected barricades with stones and burning tires. Small bombs were also detonated which disseminated subversive propaganda. Graffiti of the so-called 31 January People's Front were painted on the walls of some private homes. Police used gunshots to deactivate a bomb there. Police and municipal firemen searched the area for more bombs but none were found.

Continued Violence in Capital

PA300002 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1858 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--It was reported that five men were shot to death today in this city, which in the last 24 hours has been the scene of terrorist violence provoked by the leftists who are "actively celebrating" May Day.

The five men, still unidentified, were killed in three clashes between groups of armed men. Ten men were wounded in the clashes.

There was alarm in the downtown area when anonymous telephone calls reported that powerful bombs had been placed in government offices. Officials evacuated people from the City Hall, the Supreme Court, the Finance Ministry and the Social Security Institute while policemen searched in vain for the bombs.

A new leftist organization calling itself the "31 January People's Front" told newsmen that it is going to "actively celebrate" May Day. Since the announcement, members of the group have exploded 60 propaganda bombs in the capital city.

Last night opposition groups seized the two city buses and burned them at the Aurora Zoo.

Nationwide Alert

PA300315 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2254 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan security forces today declared an alert to forestall possible acts of sabotage like those that took place yesterday. A national police spokesman announced that a general alert had been decreed throughout the national territory to forestall new incidents on the eve of 1 May.

The Guatemalan capital woke up today to intensive patrols by plainclothes policemen, while checkpoints have been established at several points.

Sixty bombs exploded in this capital yesterday, spewing propaganda from clandestine leftist groups. Activists of the 31 January People's Front [FP-31] set fire to urban buses in the southern part of the capital. A police spokesman told ACAN-EFE that as a result of these events, all state security services have been placed on a general alert.

The FP-31 has issued clandestine communiques announcing that it is "preparing for a combative 1 May." The communiques also call on workers "not to attend the events prepared by the government, which only seek to distract the workers from the harsh days that they are going to face in the fatherland." The government usually organizes free recreational events for workers on 1 May. It is a custom that has been followed for many years.

Meanwhile, it was reported that another series of terrorist acts were carried out by leftist organizations in the interior of the country. The so-called Rebel Armed Forces (FAR), which are pro-Cuban, set fire to agricultural machinery on a farm in the southern part of the country. Losses totaled 85,000 quetzals (equal to the dollar), according to statements made by police spokesmen this afternoon.

Similarly, it was said that some 20 bombs with subversive propaganda exploded in the provinces in the southern and western parts of the country.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES PROTECTION OF OIL WELLS

PA281933 Paris AFP in Spanish 1900 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government today reported that it has decided to protect the oil wells operating in the country's northern provinces to prevent them from being attacked by leftist guerrillas.

It added that the oil plant in Rubelsanto, located in Chisec, Alta Verapz Province, was attacked by a group of guerrillas on Wednesday, 15 April.

It was said that the assailants placed explosives in certain plant installations which belong to the French company ELF Aquitaine, resulting in property damage and the interruption of plant operations.

The government report noted that the oil plant which was attacked resumed production and that it suffered minor damage, but it added that this attack "endangered the lives of the workers, because this criminal action could have resulted in the escape of a poisonous gas."

It was also reported that on the day before Good Friday another guerrilla group broke into the oil installations in Chinaja in Alta Verapz Province but did no damage.

There are several firms in Guatemala's northern provinces which are engaged in intense exploration and exploitation of petroleum. Four leftist guerrilla groups operate in the country's northwest.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY REPORTS LEADER MISSING

PA282032 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party will take action following the kidnapping of its secretary general in La Democracia, Escuintla, Vinicio Cerezo, a party leader, has reported:

[Begin recording] It has become a sort of weekly tragedy for the party to report the kidnapping and what would now seem like the systematic persecution of Christian Democratic leaders. Today the executive party bureau discussed the kidnapping yesterday, 26 April, at 0100, in La Democracia, Escuintla of party secretary general Carlos Samayoa Rosales. He had been attacked once before and his brother, the city's mayor, died in that attack.

This worries the party profoundly because it shows that the groups that have been acting against the party leaders are doing so in a systematic fashion and with unusual ill-will against a democratic party. Today the executive bureau studied basically two possibilities: the possibility of starting an international campaign to denounce the systematic persecution of the party and the possibility of insisting on the request we have decided to make of the army to do its duty by providing political leaders the necessary protection in order to ensure that a free electoral process can be carried out in this country and that a peaceful way can be found to solve our problems. [end recording]

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS SANDINIST ATTACK IN GUASAULE

PA291735 Paris AFP in Spanish 0215 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 28 Apr (AFP)--The Honduran Foreign Ministry today delivered a protest note to Nicaragua's ambassador in Tegucigalpa, Guillermo Suarez Rivas, over an attack against Honduran positions at the Guasaule border customs post allegedly carried out last night by Sandinist troops.

The Honduran Government also reported the situation to the Organization of American States. Meanwhile, a Honduran radio station has called on the army to make "appropriate preparations and organize the civilian population to counteract the continuous provocations by the Sandinist People's Army."

Meanwhile, Col Daniel Bali, commander of the 11th Infantry Battalion, with headquarters in the Honduran border department of Choluteca, said today that "the Sandinist provocations have been intensified in recent weeks," that last night's clash continued for 82 minutes and that heavy artillery was used.

Bali said a meeting between the commanders of the border regions of the two countries is being promoted "in an effort to stop this type of incident that only serve to deteriorate the relations between the two countries. [quotation mark as received]

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan Government has charged that counterrevolutionary groups "arriving from Honduras" have carried out two attacks against the Nicaraguan border post of Guasaule in the past few days. Last Saturday the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry called on all "responsible sectors of Honduras to make a greater effort to maintain peace between the two countries." The ministry made this appeal after scoring "the complicity of some sectors in the Honduran Armed Forces with the bands of former Somozists."

Armed Forces Communique

PA291608 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Communique No 15 of Public Relations Directorate of Honduran Armed Forces, issued in Tegucigalpa 28 April]

[Text] The armed forces headquarters fulfills its duty to inform the public about events that have occurred in the Gausaule sector on the border with Nicaragua. These events have caused deep concern among the Honduran people, who are involved in their daily tasks while a democratic electoral process is underway, protected by the guarantees and peace that reign in the country.

In addition to the various incidents and provocations that have occurred in several locations on the border, including incursions into our national territory, as the public has learned through the news media, today we must refer to two new events:

1. On Friday, 24 April, at approximately 2005, forces of the Sandinist People's Army used rifles and machineguns to attack the positions of our armed forces at the Guasaule border post. This action lasted 15 minutes.

2. On Monday, 27 April, at 1910, the armed aggression was repeated in the same sector of Guasaule. The attack lasted approximately 40 minutes. On both occasions, the Honduran military unit stationed in the area was forced to fulfill its duty and reply to the armed attack.

The Honduran Armed Forces view with concern the repetition of these actions, which constitute armed aggression at a time when the commanders of the Nicaraguan revolution are making public statements inside and outside Nicaragua to the effect that they an army of more than 300,000 men duly trained and equipped. All of this coincides with the campaign to discredit Honduras, falsely charging that counterrevolutionaries are training in Honduras and that some sectors of our armed forces tolerate the existence of armed bands that attack Nicaraguan military posts and that are blamed for any event that occurs in Nicaragua.

The Honduran people can be sure that their armed forces remain vigilant and alert and that if necessary they will defend our sovereignty and territorial integrity in fulfillment of the obligations and duties that their law and the country's constitution impose on them.

Foreign Affairs Communique

PA291612 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Communique by the office of the secretary of state for foreign affairs of Honduras, 28 Apr]

[Text] On Monday, 27 [April], at 1910 Nicaraguan forces again attacked the Honduran custom posts at Guasaule and in nearby areas. A shootout ensued. The shooting went on for 40 minutes. There were no Honduran casualties.

In view of these continuous acts of provocations by the Nicaraguan Government, the Government of Honduras, through the office of the secretary of state for foreign affairs, yesterday presented a strong protest to His Excellency Miguel d'Escoto, foreign minister of Nicaragua, by means of his ambassador in Tegucigalpa. The protest note states a growing concern over the ulterior motives that the illustrious Government of Nicaragua may have toward Honduras.

The protest note also establishes that these events have been made known to the OAS Permanent Council.

As stated on previous occasions, the Honduran Government's highest aspiration is to maintain the domestic and international peace we fortunately enjoy.

It has been stated, however, that if necessary our country will know how to demonstrate that it is capable of defending its territorial integrity, independence and way of life by using whatever means the circumstances may demand.

For the sake of the fraternal relations that traditionally have existed between our nations, the Government of Honduras has asked the illustrious Government of Nicaragua to use prudence and good sense.

[Signed] Tegucigalpa, Central District, 28 April 1981.
Office of the secretary of state for foreign affairs of Honduras.

NICARAGUA

HONDURAS ACCUSED OF ATTACKING GUASAULE BORDER POST

PA291616 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Yesterday afternoon the Guasaule customs post on the border with Honduras was attacked with heavy weapons from the Honduran side. Travelers from Guatemala and El Salvador who were at the border post reported that around 1830 yesterday the customs post was attacked with gunfire and they had to take cover. All the travelers reported that the gunfire came from Honduran territory.

It was later learned that the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] border guards replied to the attack and evacuated the civilian in the area. It was reported that a border guard was wounded in the leg by machinegun fire.

A few minutes ago Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government junta, spoke to the militamen training in the 19 July Plaza about the attack against the EPS and the attacks that are being prepared from Honduran territory in connivance with U.S. imperialism and some sectors of the Honduran Army. Ortega appealed to the Hondurans for harmony and prudence and asked them to maintain the peace that Nicaragua achieved by waging its war. He appealed to the Honduran Army, saying that Nicaragua does not want war but he added that we will not permit any force to advance one inch into Nicaraguan territory.

Ortega Denies Honduran Charges

PA291540 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] We have not invaded a single inch of Honduran territory. Neither will we let a single inch of our territory be invaded, Commander Daniel Ortega said last night.

As part of their tour to learn about what is really happening in our country, foreign newsmen participating in the "Nicaragua Today" operation last night visited the militia instruction center at 19 July Plaza. The newsmen saw our people training to defend the Sandinist people's revolution and talked at length with Daniel Ortega, commander of the reveolution and coordinator of the government junta, and with Brigade Commander Eden Pastora, chief of the Sandinist People's Militia [MPS].

Following a brief ceremony during which Commander Ortega received a military bulletin on the fulfillment of last night's training plan, he delivered a short speech and referred to the falsehoods disseminated by the Honduran Government in connection with a skirmish at Guasaule.

We want to tell the Honduran people that we are their brothers and that we want peace. We have not invaded a single inch of Honduran territory. Neither will we let a single inch our territory be invaded, Commander Ortega Saavedra said.

Here is an excerpt of his speech last night at 19 July Plaza:

[Begin recording in progress]...must worry us, especially when we know that certain U.S. Government representatives want to create problems for Nicaragua. We cannot separate the activity of these Honduran Army sectors from the U.S. desire to create problems for Nicaragua. We cannot separate it from the Somozist guardsmen's camps in Miami. Neither can we separate it from the Somozist guardsmen's activities in Costa Rica nor from the press and propaganda campaign that has been launched at the international level against our country.

Thus our concern in organizing the MPS. We are organizing them so that those who want to launch the Honduran Army on a war with Nicaragua can see that there is sufficient determination, willingness and energy here to resist and defeat any invasion. [applause] [end recording]

Government Protests Incidents

PA292338 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Attention, Nicaraguan people. We are about to give you a true account of the violent incidents that have occurred on the border. Nicaragua has captured military troops within our territory and, almost simultaneously, there have been attacks by bands of Somozist criminals who have a sanctuary in Honduran territory.

Since Monday, tension and acts of almost open provocation have exceeded all imaginable limits. Between Monday and today, several specific events have taken place on the border. Today the foreign minister gave a report to the local press.

On Monday, there was a treacherous attack on the Nicaraguan border post at Guasaule. It is now known that Honduran troops have dug trenches close to the border.

The chronology of the incidents presented by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry completely contradicts the version which Honduras hastened to give yesterday. The Nicaraguan people, the people of Sandino, must believe that our policy is the policy of truth. Here is the first document sent by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry to the Honduran Government on Monday:

His excellency Cesar Elvir Sierra, minister of foreign relations, Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Mr Minister: It is my honor to address Your Excellency to outline for you the following facts, the seriousness of which are self-evident.

On 19 April of this year, a border guard patrol of the Sandinist People's Army, during its routine guard duty, captured two members of the Honduran Armed Forces named Francisco Chavez Sauceda and Cornelio Rosales Solorzano in the Las Brisas area on the border, 8 and 1/2 km from the town of Santa Maria in Nueva Segovia Department, that is, entirely within Nicaraguan territory.

In a statement to our authorities, the prisoners indicated that they are active members of the Honduran Armed Forces, assigned to the Public Security Forces, FUSEP. Cornelio Rosales Solorzano also claimed to be a member of the National Intelligence Department, DIN.

The two Honduran soldiers indicated that they were recruited by Andres Trejos, a captain of the Honduran Armed Forces, and that they received a special military intelligence course given by a Sergeant Martinez, who is also a member of the Honduran Armed Forces. The course was given in the town of Danli, El Paraiso Department, Honduras.

In their statements, the Hondurans, Chavez Sauceda and Rosales Solorzano, explained that they were part of a group of 10 soldiers who had received the special military intelligence course for the purpose of entering Nicaraguan territory to explore the most important points of the region between Teotecacinte in Nueva Segovia Department and El Espino in Madrid Department as well as to locate the military positions of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces in the area close to the border, evaluate their means of defense and determine the exact deployment of those forces.

Once inside our territory, they were to establish contact with individuals residing in the region who would give them the necessary support to carry out their criminal purposes.

According to the prisoners, the final objective of this unspeakable aggression against Nicaragua, coordinated by Capt Andres Trejos of the Honduran Armed Forces, was to supply all the information gathered to the armed Somozist bands which operate with impunity in Honduran territory, in order to carry out large-scale criminal armed actions against our prople which would in turn form part of a broader plan to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution.

As Your Excellency knows, the events noted constitute a very serious and unjustifiable aggression against the independence, territorial sovereignty and national security and internal peace of Nicaragua and a violation of the most elementary principles that should govern the relations among states as well as of international agreements freely entered into by Honduras. They also represent another step in the materialization of the threats and criminal acts to which Nicaragua has been subjected for many months by groups and organizations that are conspiring freely and publicly in the territory of that neighboring country and which now involve the direct intervention of the Honduran Armed Forces.

The participation of military personnel in the activities of the Somozist groups, to the extent of training and assigning members of the armed forces to carry out military espionage activities with an eye toward increasing the precision and deadliness of the Somozist armed bands' attacks on our people, is a matter for serious consideration for Nicaragua, as it should also be, we believe, to the enlightened Government of Honduras, in order to achieve true tranquillity on the common border.

On the other hand, the participation of members of the Honduran Armed Forces in the attacks staged by the Somozist bands explains why, in some cases, other groups mobilize with precision for their raids on the civilian population and the Nicaraguan authorities.

We would like to believe that incidents like the present one represent personal attitudes and not a concerted policy of the Honduran Armed Forces and that the enlightened government of that fraternal government will take, with the vigor that the case demands, appropriate measures to prevent the future recurrence of these criminal acts that are proscribed by the treaties and custom, and which contradict the statements made by the highest officials of your enlightened government.

The Nicaraguan Government, while expressing the profound repudiation deserved by acts like those described that threaten the peace and stability of the Central American Region, demands punishment of the Honduran military personnel involved in these criminal acts as well as the explanations to which Nicaragua is entitled. Compliance would be evidence of the willingness of the enlightened Government of Honduras to fulfill its international obligations and commitments and to preserve the good relations that should exist between our two governments.

I take advantage of this occasion to extend to Your Excellency my highest and most distinguished consideration.
[Signed] Miguel d'Escoto Broackman, interior minister [as heard] of Nicaragua.

Government Sends Second Protest

PA300154 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] A few minutes ago, the Government of National Reconstruction delivered to Marta Auxiliadora Prego, Honduran charge d'affaires in Nicaragua, a second note denouncing the acts of violence committed by Honduran troops in Guasaule. Here is the note:

His excellency Cesar Elvir Sierra, minister of foreign relations, Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Mr Minister: It is my honor to address Your Excellency to inform you of the latest of the unfortunately routine armed aggressions against Nicaragua that are being launched from Honduran territory.

On 27 April 1981, at 1930, the Guasaule border post in Chinandega Department was treacherously attacked by members of the Honduran Armed Forces. The attack lasted approximately 30 minutes.

The Honduran guardsmen used .50-caliber machineguns as well as mortar fire and flares in the attack. As a result of this criminal action, Companero Julio Estrada Padilla was seriously injured. At this time, Honduran Army personnel are deployed along the border in the aforementioned sector of Guasaule.

As Your Excellency knows, in note No 054 of 27 April, the Nicaraguan Government reported that a Sandinist People's Army patrol had captured, inside our territory, two Honduran soldiers who were members of a group of ten that had been sent by officers of the Honduran Armed Forces to carry out espionage activities against Nicaragua.

Similarly, we indicated that in the Guasaule sector alone, during few months of 1981, there have been dangerously frequent provocations and attacks which, unless the enlightened Honduran Government takes firm action, could lead to major problems. The Nicaraguan Government feels that prevention of these problems is in the hands of the authorities of that neighboring country.

Your Excellency has been informed that on 17 February 1981, Honduran Army troops carried out military engineering activities on the border, digging trenches and placing 60-mm mortars and .50-caliber machineguns aimed at Nicaraguan territory. On 7 April of this year, at 0003, a fragmentation grenade was hurled at the border post, but it did not explode. On 25 April, at 2040, a group of former Somozist guardsmen attacked the border post and then withdrew to Honduran territory. Their retreat was protected by Honduran Armed Forces troops. Following the attack, an undetermined number of reinforcements, possibly an entire company, was mobilized.

As we indicated previously, all these attacks and provocations have taken place at the Guasaule border post. On the same day, 27 April, a group of 30 men armed with FAL rifles and shotguns attacked the border post at Los Gallegos, 10 km southeast of Somotillo, also in Chinandega Department. There were no casualties among the border guards who repelled the attack, killing one of the aggressors.

We note that this attack took place 1 hour after the attack on the Guasaule border post. At the same time, at 2050 on 27 April, Honduran forces personnel were seen to move toward the area of La Lodosa, 20 km northwest of Las Manos border post.

We point out to Your Excellency the curious coincidence of time in the actions which we have just listed. The Guasaule post was attacked at 1930. One hour later, at 2030, the attack on the Los Gallegos post was launched, and at 2050 Honduran Army troops moved toward La Lodosa.

Once again, the Nicaraguan Government, in light of these unceasing attacks on our territorial integrity and political independence, insists that it is the urgent duty of the enlightened Honduran Government to fulfill its international obligations and put an end to the continuous provocations to which Nicaragua has been subjected since January 1980. We consider it impossible that the highest Honduran authorities should be unable to exercise effective control over the armed bands that are operating in their territory and over the members of their armed forces that are openly cooperating with those criminal groups.

I take this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency my highest consideration.
[Signed] Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, foreign minister.

Envoy Recalled for Talks

PA292216 Paris AFP in Spanish 2202 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Managua, 29 Apr (AFP)--Nicaragua officially announced today that the Honduran Government has adopted military measures which Nicaragua regards as "serious and threatening" to its security. At the same time, Guillermo Suarez, Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, has been recalled for urgent talks.

Station Appeals for Peace

PA292119 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the face of the provocations of the most reactionary sectors of Honduras, we reiterate our decision to live in peace. Reports from Tegucigalpa indicate that the Honduran Government has decided to close the border with Nicaragua and to denounce alleged aggressions by Nicaragua to the OAS. This is an obvious sign of the intensification of the campaign against our process by the most reactionary sectors of Honduras and U.S. imperialism.

Many times we have reiterated and given proof that Nicaragua respects the self-determination of peoples and that we believe that noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries is one of the factors that guarantees peace. However much others resent it, we do not regret and in fact are very proud that this process which began on 19 July 1979 and in which our people increasingly participate as its leaders, has become an example for those peoples who have so far been unable to become masters of their own destinies.

We are the ones who should be making the charges but we do not. More than 100 have died, victims of the assassin incursions of the Somozists who constantly violate our territory from their bases in Honduras. We must state that this occurs with the consent of some sectors of the Honduran Army such as the 6th Battalion stationed on the border with Nicaragua.

The Honduran Foreign Secretariat has expressed its decision to maintain peace. We also express our hopes that this will be so. Reality has shown the high cost we must pay if peace is not maintained. Once again, we appeal to the brother people of Honduras so that the ties of peace which have historically linked these two sovereign nations will be strengthened.

HONDURAN ASSEMBLY TO INVESTIGATE SOMOZIST CAMPS

PA292113 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Amid our people's and government's charges about the furious international campaign aimed at distorting the truths of the revolution, and while new intrigues are being plotted in connection with the Guasaule incidents--undoubtedly in an effort to expand the campaign of provocations--a report from Tegucigalpa at least brings some good sense to the tense climate fostered by imperialism.

According to the report, official sources have indicated that the National Constituent Assembly of Honduras will conduct an investigation on the existence of camps of former Somozist guardsmen in that country.

Modesto Rodas Baca, deputy of the Constituent Assembly for the Liberal Party of Honduras has announced: I will submit a motion to the assembly requesting a serious investigation of the charges made in this connection by the Nicaraguan Government.

Amid the wave of provocations and armed raids and the creation of new camps which have been blatantly publicized from Miami to New York, the news that a serious investigation on Somozist activites might be conducted in Honduras is at least an indication that not everybody is willing to fall blindly into the traps set up by the bands at the service of of imperialism.

Regarding this, Deputy Rodas Baca said: The initiative that I will propose will help smooth over some rough spots between the two governments and put an end once and for all to the problem of the Somozist bands.

In this regard, there are great expectations here in Nicaragua in connection with this afternoon's news conference at which the Defense Ministry will present new and conclusive evidence about the provocations that the counterrevolution has been plotting both to intensify the warmongering climate in Central America and to continue attacking our country.

WORLD ASSEMBLY OF NEWSMEN MEETS IN MANAGUA

PA290345 [Editorial Report] Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish at 1600 GMT on 28 April begins live coverage of the first day of the World Assembly of Newsmen being held at the Cesar Augusto Silva Recreation Center in Managua. The announcer says that this is the beginning of the hard international battle to be waged by progressive newsmen. This inaugural session is being presided over by Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate member and president of the State Council, and by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Also presiding are Jiri Kubka, secretary general of the International Organization of Journalists; Eleazar Diaz, president of the Latin American Journalists Federation [FELAP]; and Juan Medina, president of the Nicaraguan Newsmens' Association [UPN]. Delegates from around the world are in attendance.

At 1605 GMT, the president of the UPN begins speaking. Medina states: "Nicaragua is the target of a slanderous campaign in the part of imperialism, the information transnationals and the local reactionary sectors, whose only objective is to stop and obstruct the revolution and open the way for imperialist designs in Central America and the Caribbean.

"In this campaign, the information transnationals are playing their role, together with the exploiting classes and the power structure of the capitalist nations, to improve the efforts of the media that they control to manipulate public opinion to their advantage.

"Nicaragua, however, is only the center of imperialist aggressions in Central America. In the past, these aggressions were directed against the USSR, Cuba, Ethiopia, Angola, Vietnam, and other peoples who struggled to achieve their true freedom."

The next speaker, Eleazar Diaz, FELAP president, begins his speech at 1615 GMT. He says: "I believe it is up to the Latin American journalists and their national organizations to firmly confront this campaign of misinformation and distortion of facts. We must show active solidarity with the reconstruction process in Nicaragua now that it is being economically attacked by U.S. imperialism and groups are being prepared to attack this country militarily."

At 1628 GMT, Jiri Kubka, secretary general of the International Organization of Journalists, begins speaking. He says in part: "We journalists of the world are here to show our fraternal solidarity with free Nicaragua and to unmask the slander and the campaign of lies being spread by imperialism throughout the planet through one of its most powerful weapons: misinformation. Before deciding on an underhanded armed intervention through alien hands, imperialism launches a massive slanderous information attack to discredit those countries struggling for their liberation before world public opinion and to justify its subsequent intervention. In other words, before sending its troops and cannons, imperialism uses the pens of its journalists to confuse the people and to soften them up.

"This traditional imperialist conduct," says Kubka, "has been aggravated by the minority election of the new U.S. Government which does not even represent one-fourth of the voters of that country." Kubka concludes his speech at 1638 GMT.

At 1643 GMT, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, begins speaking.

At 1728 GMT, Carlos Nunez Tellez, FSLN National Directorate member and State Council president, begins speaking. Nunez concludes his remarks at 1817 GMT at which time the Nicaraguan national anthem is played and the agenda for the day is announced. The event ends at 1823 GMT.

Ramirez Speech

PA290418 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1643 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Speech by junta member Sergio Ramirez at the opening session of the World Assembly of Newsmen held at the Cesar Augusto Silva Recreation Center in Managua--live]

[Text] [Words indistinct] revolutionary Commander Carlos Nunez, companero secretary general of the International Organization of Journalists [OIP] and president of the Latin American Journalists Federation [felap], companeros of the presidium, companeros cabinet ministers, companeros of the Sandinist Front organizations, invited companeros.

For the National Reconstruction Government it is a great satisfaction to hold this world assembly of newsmen in our country at a time when our revolution is entering its most difficult and [word indistinct] moment and at the same time more filled with hope.

You have arrived in Nicaragua at a time when our people, as never before, are confronting their enemies at home and abroad. Amidst threats of aggression and plots, they are fulfilling their historic task of consolidating the revolutionary process and consolidating their own brand of revolution. This assembly is being held as we approach the second anniversary of the people's triumph which gave power to them and placed an indelible mark on the history of [word indistinct].

In these 2 years the people have delved deeply into their culture and have also delved deeply in the structures of the past. The revolution has established a new order and has established peace as a reply to the terror and submission to imperialism as reflected in the past regime. [Words indistinct] as represented by the Somozist dictatorship, with an unjust social and economic order which was overthrown by the weapons of the people and in its place has emerged the Sandinist society and a new concept of democracy, independence and people's sovereignty. These are the most difficult years of building the new Nicaragua, the years in which we enter a new historical era, the (?Sandinist) era.

This is a revolution without borders on a continent that watches all our actions and advances. We set an example by destroying a criminal and corrupt army trained by the United States and organizing in its place a people's army which watches over the new revolutionary order.

We also are setting an example with our agrarian reform and the agricultural changes which have established a new order in the organization of producing sectors and the organized incorporation of the small and medium agricultural producers and all agricultural workers into the agrarian reform.

We also set the example of nationalizing the banks and putting them to work for the economic interests of the people because now the people hold the financial interests in our country.

We also set the example of taking the mines from the hands of former foreign owners, as well as our forestry and fishing resources. Foreign trade was also nationalized. We have created a people's property area conceived within the framework of a new mixed economy, because the participation of the private sector in the national reconstruction and the nation's economic life represents the political spirit of the revolutionary project.

We have set an example and created a people's power which has developed its political and information organizations as a base for the consolidation of the new democracy, the first one in Nicaraguan history.

These facts can be seen, not only in our history which produced them, but also in the Central American history which witnessed them.

All these facts, for better or for worse, are taken as examples because none of these facts is without political consequences. They are taken for the better because poor and [word indistinct] peoples like us, which hope for an hour like ours, and for the worse for those who encourage the dreams of imperialist power which made Nicaragua miserable in the past and for the elite of economic power that [words indistinct] and which in other Central American countries remains alive and organized with an army at their service. They would like to see the example, which is our revolution, disappear.

We want to clearly define this contradiction between the interests of the imperialists, which remain unchanged and the interests of our people in revolution. We want to clearly define the contradiction between the interests of the Central American oligarchy, which is on the defensive because of the awakening of their own peoples, and the interests of our revolution.

They oppose the (?example) of our revolution and our revolution is the source of their concerns and their yearnings because for the U.S. ideologists who have emerged from some academic caverns in the United States and who are encouraging the erroneous ideas which led their forefathers to invade Nicaragua time and again, the historical fact of the Nicaraguan revolution is unacceptable. They are also inciting their allies here to believe that the reality of a people's and truly democratic revolution is unacceptable.

The Sandinist revolution has meant a true cataclysm in Central America. We speak of Central America because it is the region in the world which imperialism wants to crucify as a result of our revolution. [Words indistinct] we have created a new social reality within our history and we are now in the process of organizing our revolution as the most important event in the 20th century in this part of the world. It has sent its political waves to the other countries in the isthmus and we must say that Central America has not been the same since our revolution became a fact. Neither has Latin America been the same since our revolution. U.S. imperialist power has not been the same since our revolution.

The Central America of Somoza and of the United States and Somoza is faced with a new irreversible revolution such as ours. We simply want reality to be accepted as it stands: the existence of the revolution, its irreversible permanence and our sovereign right to have a revolution, develop it and expand it according to the interests of our people and not according to alien or foreign interests. The fact should be accepted that our revolution cannot be affected or vilified by any kind of expressions, threats, blackmail or any kind of aggression, be it economic, political or military.

We are creating a true revolution which is anti-imperialist because it is nationalistic. It cannot stop being anti-imperialist if it is going to be a true popular and democratic revolution because the intimate relations between the United States and our previous oligarchic regimes in Nicaragua and the dictatorial regime meant exactly all the contrary--the risk of the loss of our nationality and all our democracy.

Our desire for independence and sovereignty contradicts the ancient and sacred idea of geopolitical domination born of the sinister idea of manifest destiny. As it was applied sinisterly in the past, our nations had to surrender their national destiny in order to secure the borders of the empire, which is now trying to restore its arrogance by limiting and hampering the economic growth possibilities of our country and [word indistinct] to prepare perhaps greater aggressions which they themselves compel us to understand in this manner.

However, we hope they will understand--the ideologists of a new imperial expansionism in the Caribbean and their rabid followers in Central America--that the only possible condition for peace in the region, the only possible framework of regional security is the acceptance of the fact of the Nicaraguan revolution. It is foolish to believe that an attack against Nicaragua will leave the aggressors unscathed and that while we are attacked by a war of aggression, the rest of the region will remain calmly indifferent to a conflict in Nicaragua. We do not speak of the possibility of an aggression as a theoretical fact mentioned merely [words indistinct]. We have a long and painful historical experience which has shown us the reality of facts and the price we have to pay to enjoy a hard-earned right to sovereignty, which has cost so much sacrifice and so many lives for so many generations of Nicaraguans since William Walker's invasion in the past century.

To us, the consolidation of the revolution means the consolidation of democracy and freedom. However, we understand freedom in a completely new sense. We understand it as people's freedom, freedom as the fruit of a hard and bloody struggle such as the one we lived here. Here in Nicaragua Somozism and its oligarchic predecessors ruled Nicaragua under the protection of the bayonets of military intervention and they spoke of a freedom as was conceived by the interventionists themselves within their ideological concepts alien to our reality. It was the freedom within the most strict, gross and primitive concept of the capitalism of John Knox of the 17th century [words indistinct], free competition and free enrichment. It is this obscure and archaic concept of freedom which wants to attack us again, even after the triumph of a people's revolution which pits precisely its people's values against this old and obsolete immoral and cynical concept of freedom, which in Nicaragua served only to justify a social system of freedom of accumulation of wealth, of free profit and free exploitation which left us only misery, social differences and the impoverishment of the country.

Somoza himself was only a result of this ideological concept of plastic freedoms which humiliated and offended our people. Within this mercantile concept of freedom, Nicaragua considered freedom of the press as another freedom within mercantile freedoms. When a new social order was created in the country, and now that ethical values have radically changed, we consider freedom of the press as a people's freedom which serves to ensure the access of all and mainly the access of the great majorities of the county, which are the poor, to the information media.

This is why our greatest contest regarding freedom of the press, is the national literacy crusade and the people's schools opened throughout the country for those who have learned to read so they can continue expanding their possibilities of access to the freedom of people's information. For us, the struggle for a new society is at the same time the struggle to make a new domestic order in information possible, to give new moral values to the right of expression. It is not merely a change in our concept of freedom of the press but a change of the entire social reality on which freedom of the press rests.

This people's freedom of the press also reflects pluralism and tolerance. Those who own private information media know a freedom of the press in the ancient capitalist style. For them freedom of the press is one more of the plastic freedoms, within an alien ideological concept. However, we do not make mistakes in this respect. The confrontation between the new concept of freedom of the press and the old, is the confrontation between a new social order and an old one. It is a conflict between the past and the future, between birth and agony. It is also the expression of a conflict of interests, because the hostility expressed against the revolution by certain information media in Nicaragua and abroad is not presented in a critical attitude to improve the revolution. It is expressed as a destructive expression of interests which want to liquidate the revolution historically and replace it with a different system that will protect and restore displaced values, among which would be a freedom of the press in a classic style.

You came here to see our freedom of expression, to see it just as it is, so that in your countries you can speak of just what the Nicaraguan reality is and of the reality of its democracy, freedoms, domestic stability and peace that we have won and of the zeal in rebuilding our devastated country impoverished by the greed and neglect of so many years.

Speaking the truth about Nicaragua is our best defense. We need to have the truth of our revolution told in order to make it stronger and this is the solidarity we ask for from the free newsmen of the world.

We know that the dissemination of lies against our process is vast and powerful, but we also know that there is no force more powerful than the truth. We have truth on our side and history and our people's decision to advance on this side of history.

In the name of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, of our revolutionary government, I welcome you to our country and I give you a solidary embrace from our people, who follow this congress with hope and await its results to strengthen their rights, and above all their right to make their revolution, to open this new era in their history, the Sandinist era. Thank you.

Nunez Address

PA292239 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1728 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, at the opening session of the World Assembly of Newsmen held at the Cesar Augusto Silva recreation center in Managua--live]

[Text] Fellow member of the Junta of National Reconstruction, Companero Sergio Ramirez, Companero Jiri Kubka, secretary general of the International Newsmen's Association, companeros local and foreign newsmen:

I have the honor of representing the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] to convey greetings, fraternal feelings and elation over the fact that newsmen from all continents are with us. We think we are reflecting the feeling of our people when we say that we are happy you are with us, because we are certain that after this period you will come out a little bit Nicaraguan. After these few days we are certain that you will have a more realistic, clear and fixed idea about the progress the Sandinist revolution has made. We are also certain that following this event Nicaragua's real situation will be known throughout the world, that the wall of silence that has been built around our country will begin to collapse, and that you will be the promoters of this action.

You have come to our country, which is a small nation with an area of barely 130,000 km and only 2.5 million inhabitants, but a giant because of its spirit of struggle, its bravery and its courage. It is a giant that is attracting world attention at this moment.

Because of the emotion we are experiencing at having you with us here, we can only tell you, companero newsmen, welcome to the land of Sandino. Welcome to revolutionary Nicaragua. [applause]

Very interesting subjects will be discussed, such as the international information order and the tremendous machinery, the powerful machinery, which is in motion on the international level to justify unjust situations and to bury just causes. Also to be discussed is the solidarity of Latin American and Caribbean peoples. There will also be discussions on the Central American situation, the struggle of the heroic Salvadoran people and the threats against Nicaragua.

I would like to take this opportunity to discuss a rather (?usual) topic, to try to express graphically how in practice the policy of information is carried out in our country, how the liberties are being abused in our country, to what extent the basic tasks are being ignored and to what extent the threats against the revolution are being ignored.

[Words indistinct] because I want to base myself on what we could say are the newspapers that express definite lines in Nicaragua. You know that there are three newspapers in Nicaragua. BARRICADA is the official organ of the vanguard.

BARRICADA synthesizes all the press experience that the FSLN has accumulated since its foundation. It synthesizes the fighting ability of our people when they became involved in the definitive battle from the trenches of combat. This paper also tries to be the guide for and the transmitter of FSLN positions and the successor in efforts to get the specific participation of the workers in their centers of production, their farms, their jobsites and everywhere.

We also have EL NUEVO DIARIO. EL NUEVO DIARIO, in honor of the historic truth, is the newspaper that represents the journalistic tradition of LA PRENSA that was directed by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro and which represents all those newsmen who suffered the bombings and the repression when LA PRENSA reported on the clandestine struggles. [Words indistinct] that our people were carrying out to launch themselves in a definitive way against the dictatorship. This newspaper synthesizes the contribution that LA PRENSA made to the struggle when all the news media were censored and restricted and when silence was threatening Nicaragua.

And then we have the newspaper of infamy [presumably referring to LA PRENSA]. Here we have the expression of the reactionaries in this country.

We have three lines: one which tries to disseminatethe line of the revolution and give prominence to the action of the workers, another which tries to support it and strengthen it, and another which tries to hinder it.

I would like to cite the following as examples: On Wednesday, 1 April, the threats of U.S. imperialism against Nicaragua began to take shape when the imperialists cut the wheat supply. The people did not have bread anymore and the suspension of credits was near. At that time the FSLN consulted all the forces in the nation about the possibilities of an aggression and an invasion. BARRICADA, EL NUEVO DIARIO and the newspaper of infamy responded positively. However, when the Yankee economic aggression got closer, BARRICADA and EL NUEVO DIARIO made efforts to denounce it, but the other newspaper tried to sidetrack the issue and used diversionary tactics to create false hopes. The United States said: (?There are good signs). Oh, I forgot to say that this newspaper is affiliated with the IAPA.

When our people replied with the fighting ability that characterizes them; when BARRICADA said: They will not stop us; and when EL NUEVO DIARIO expressed the stand of the FSLN National Directorate and the government junta by reporting the indignation of our people in the face of this new aggression, the newspaper of infamy [words indistinct] the apparition of the Virgin of [name indistinct] and one would say: How deeply religious this newspaper is. [Words indistinct] religion is being used and, even more, is being manipulated. [Passage indistinct] be investigated by the church because they are serious matters: the church doesn't issue statements just like that. Religion is being manipulated here, and since our people have a religious fervor and tradition they are being fed this type of information since they no longer have bread. This is concealing the Yankee aggression against our country. Our people subsequently became involved in the letter of dignity and then our people reiterated that our [word indistinct] and greatest wealth is dignity and to start mobilizing to sign this letter and to get more than 500,000 people to [passage indistinct].

Commander Joaquin Cuadra denounced the military aggression that is being prepared in Central America and Miami, the training of former Somozist guardsmen, and all the news media started to make these charges. BARRICADA, EL NUEVO DIARIO and those with the revolution did so. [Words indistinct] who love the revolution and want to participate [words indistinct] and our people got busy in the streets to halt the aggressions.

We could continue to review the charges of threats during this very intense period, the repeated rejection of these aggressions, the denunciations of the threats and the corruption of U.S. officials, the activities of political and labor [word indistinct] who have gone to other countries to seek a way to influence other governments to exert pressure on the revolutionary government [words indistinct].

But within this situation we want to point out how this concept of organized misinformation not only serves to manipulate the consciences and opinions of the people, but at a set time serves to reach the limit of disrespect, the most recalcitrant anticommunist positions and the usurpation [words indistinct] other countries to legitimize theinvasion.

On Wednesday, 22 April, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction told U.S. congressmen--who by the way left upset--that it opposes an imperialist war in Central America, that Nicaragua will not be subjected and that it will not accept pressure from the United States or other states [words indistinct]. In EL NUEVO DIARIO you could see the surprised faces of the U.S. congressmen, and then here comes the newspaper of infamy; Lenin was a traitor and [words indistinct]. These were the two main headlines. [Words indistinct] and then using ominous language tries to ridicule [words indistinct]. This is why I said it was important to graphically express ourselves in order to talk about our country.

You are newsmen. You come from every continent. And I don't think I am mistaken if I say that there is no precedent of any serious newspaper disrespecting persons and personalities recognized as national heroes in their respective countries.

Who doesn't know George Washington, Bolivar, Santamaria in Costa Rica, Sandino, Lenin, (Douvall), [name indistinct] and Ho Chi Minh? Within the ideological war, the tensions of the world and the confrontations, there are different ideologies. But I don't find any cases in which a newspaper which calls itself serious has reached such a ridiculous extreme. This is only found in the comic strips. This is only found in themagazines that stress the [words indistinct] and the social crimes. In this country only one paper as [words indistinct] because we have realized from the policy used by the newspaper of infamy that in the editorial office of that newspaper there are individuals who truly seemed to have come out of caves. [Words indistinct] it seems that they reason in English and translate into Spanish, but this announces to us that [words indistinct] when the brave Somozists--this is how they call the tyrant worms--come some of them sill applaud, some will show a smile of satisfaction and this newspaper may even praise something like that. Unfortunately, we must tell them that they will have to pull their hair out, bite their tongues and seek refuge somewhere, because the invasion against our country will not succeed. It will only find a people up in arms and ready to fight to the finish to defend this revolution. [applause]

For this reason, we understand when there is talk of disorder in the information media. However, this is closely linked to the world's dramatic situation. The world is experiencing increased tensions in which the [word indistinct] of war is threatening everywhere and in which this international monstrous machinery that moves to inform whatever it wants and to hide what it pleases is merely part of the policies of U.S. imperialism. This machinery also tries to justify the great economic disorder existing at the international level and for this reason it is very important. This is very important because what is said through the press is the result of several policies aimed at keeping the people subjugated, making their economies dependent, maintaining in misery millions of men, women and children who do not have a promising future, supporting pseudodemocratic or strictly military regimes to smother the combative spirit of the people when [words indistinct] in history. These policies are aimed at looting small countries, taking away their wealth, snatching away their raw materials and making their products in other countries and then selling the manufactured products to these peoples.

[Words indistinct] the conditions of these sectors which only see the existence of these peoples from the commercial viewpoint and don't care if millions of human beings die.

Sergio Ramirez was referring to this when he mentioned the Sandinist revolution and said that U.S. imperialism is not only afraid of the example of the Sandinist revolution. The Sandinist revolution broke the strategy of U.S. imperialism, a strategy it orchestrated after the victory of the Cuban revolution.

So 20 years later another revolution appeared on this continent and it must [words indistinct], becasue the Central American dictatorships are in crisis and the Sandinist revolution has taught Central American people that they can be free. They don't need to take arms or men. The peoples are strong enough to eliminate their enemies. [applause]

For this reason [words indistinct] and in it revolution. For this reason they suspended the wheat, the credits and have become involved in all kinds of political and diplomatic pressures. For this reason they have used this apparatus of information to discredit the revolution in Latin America and Europe. For this reason we see an invasion closer everyday. Therefore, [words indistinct] the goals of these transnationals, which are backed by all the economic funds and the subsidies that the large U.S. emporiums give them, are to silence the revolution abroad, to hide its achievements, to exploit its limitations and to [words indistinct] to the extent of seeking a way to make it disappear from the map through arms.

We believe that in discussing the information order we should not forget the policy of plundering and economic and social [word indistinct] of the United States. We insist that it is the United States because this is the only country that has intervened against us, came onto our land, given birth to the Somozist dictatorship and is against letting our people be truly free.

We want to reiterate to you that on the domestic level the FSLN promotes the country's forces, and on the international level it ensures that Nicaragua has sufficient space and tranquillity to devote itself to the country's reconstruction. We took power through arms but we understand that the main task of our people is to repair the wounds of war, to carry out the tasks to solve the problems inherited from Somozism, to increase the levels of productivity to overcome the negative inheritance of Somozism, to work the land and to get its fruits in order to give the people living conditions they have always demanded. We want to live in peace. We want that peace. We want to use our tools and get the productive industrial apparatus running so we can reach export goals and obtain economic stability. The peace we are talking about is based on our sovereignty, self-determination, anti-imperialist nature and refusal to be subjected. This is the type of peace we ant. We don't want the peace that is found in the [word indistinct] or the peace of the [words indistinct] and the cowards. We reject this type of [word indistinct] we are free, we will fight for our freedom and we will never be subjected. We are determined to be on this path.

We are working in this direction without being romantic or idealistic [words indistinct] here and outside the country are not interested in having us exist as a revolution. They are dreaming about the destruction of this revolution. [Words indistinct] that they are training in camps in Central America and the United States. However, we reiterate that we are capable of getting up and grabbing our tools and [word indistinct] our country. We are as capable of that as we are capable of grabbing the weapons to defend the fatherland. We have tasks now in both these fields, and we are willing to defend ourselves in either field. We don't want war [words indistinct].

To conclude, I would like to make some remarks to the national newsmen and at the same time [words indistinct] because we understand that as of this moment deeper ties will be established. In one way or another, we have already made these remarks to these national newsmen, but we wish to reiterate them now. Throughout these many months of triumph, throughout the ideological struggle that has been waged, [word indistinct] intense political-ideological confrontation, we have faced the situation and have tried to eliminate the confusion among the masses by explaining the political, economic, and social achievements, by criticizing things that were badly done, by conveying to the people each and every one of the pressures and aggressions by the most reactionary circles of imperialism.

Just as we have also viewed the most pressing tasks faced by national journalists with regard to their condition, their spiritual and professional working condition, so have we realized the gigantic task of perfecting the communications apparatus: that is, organizing, making more technical, improving the levels of political and professional training, improving dialogue in different ways, and contributing with the communications media to the education of the working people and the thousands of newsmen.

Throughout the past few months great efforts have been made to face specifically the tasks aimed at strengthening the entire system of communications, and yet we are not satisfied. We have barely taken a step. Generally, the fundamental problem is that we have still not implemented a rational criteria which will permit us to efficiently articulate this communications system stemming from factors such as organization, specialization, and [word indistinct]. The difficult economic situation of the journalists of this and other regions will be resolved if the various criteria are analyzed and understood. First, it is necessary to assign priorities in the communications media. Second, there is regionalization, in case of the radio. Third, there is specialization: that is, speaking to specific social sectors, getting to know them, to understand their realities, to promote their creative activities, to clear up confusion, to take action in the right direction with adequate programming and a proper informative policy to improve things. Fourth, we have to take care of the brother professionals on the international level, strengthening ties, bolstering them, reporting activities in the country and defending these positions in an intransigent manner.

As you well understand, all this effort must be based on a wholehearted determination and will to have all the necessary and exact information. It requires effective participation and willingness to learn. This is not easy and involves work of days and weeks.

All this effort, which could be made and which should be made, would be wasted if the revolution did not have a conscientious journalism actively working, convinced of the need to carry out its tasks in a spirit of excellence, commitment, and sacrifice in keeping with the requirements of the moment, seeking out individual and local problems in their just perspectives in relation to world problems, in relation to priority problems. At a given moment of its organizational process, even before the triumph of the revolution, the fellow national and foreign newsmen understood that they had to struggle not only on behalf of the national newsmen so they could achieve their demands and internationally to shed at least some light on the issue, but they also had the capacity to understand that they had to struggle for the triumph of the new revolution, for the new liberties, and for the achievements which time and again the Nicaraguan peoples and their vanguard had been struggling for.

Meanwhile, it is a task of revolutionary journalism to excel even more in organizational aspects of technical professional training, political training and understanding each and every one of the problems and significant phenomenon of the revolutionary process. This implies reaching the highest levels of awareness in the professional exercising of the post, developing a critical attitude, a self-critical attitude which will be a determining boost to the strengthening of revolutionary journalism.

The Union of Journalists of Nicaragua, UPN, its regional branches, the affiliates to the most representative organizations of national journalism, have a great responsibility.

A new society is built the same way workers build a building. There are polemics in the discussion, and in the confrontation with reaction there is an erroneous concept of criticism. The reaction understands criticism to be yellow journalism, political swipes, sensationalism, speculation, deceit. Many times, so it doesn't fall into a rut of systematically correcting its so-called involuntary errors, it does not stop to think of how much it has harmed the revolution. In the case of the communications media, no one is better suited than the UPN to set the base of revolutionary, constructive criticism.

This criticism in its deepest expression must have the purpose of overcoming errors. This criticism must seek out solutions. It must be an objective and frank criticism, as befits revolutionaries. It must be criticism to strengthen the process, not to destroy it. The UPN is the only one that can fulfill this task within the field of journalism.

These are neither romantic nor idealistic demands. On the contrary, they stem from the particular characteristics and definitions that journalistic work has achieved in this superior stage of the revolutionary struggle. Now it is no longer the overthrow of the dictatorship but rather the improvement of all [words indistinct] in economic, social, political and ideological terms.

We must say clearly that our adversaries are aware of the new situation. They have proven this through their deeds, and this obliges us to be not at the same developmental level as the adversaries, but always ahead of them, in the vanguard.

Today we are witnessing a new language, a new code by the reaction, which is characterized by its violently adverse and negative nature. Yes, there is a new language, a new code that recovers concepts and thoughts and summarizes, assimilates and uses them to hit the revolution, to confuse and to manipulate.

And here now are Nicaragua's revolutionary journalists with a new task, and I would dare say that here are our brother journalists from other countries with a new task.

We (?recall) this because the enemy is interested in keeping journalists dispersed, because it is promoting an alternate plan to that of the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua. Our main interest and that of revolutionary journalists is to achieve the monolithic unity of national journalists and of the international organizations of democratic, revolutionary and progressive journalists. In other words, we are calling for an unswerving struggle for unity to achieve our future national and international goals.

To our national journalists we must say that from their journalism, committed to the advancement and expansion of this process, the revolution demands an attitude of constructive criticism rather than one merely [word indistinct] or negative. It also demands that they play a role alongside the rest of the revolutionary and popular forces to persuade the social and patriotic sectors about the need to act within the framework of the revolutionary process and to strengthen it [words indistinct].

In order to play this role satisfactorily and in depth, one must accept the challenge of unity above and beyond differences of secondary importance, the challenge of dedication to work above and beyond all limitations. We must accept the challenge of organization, which is expressed by heeding the decisions made by the majority. We must accept the challenge and acknowledge our failures and mistakes in order to do better. We must accept the challenge of becoming factors and elements of qualitative changes in order to leave (?continuity), localism and individualism behind.

When unity grows, the people's force increases, and this makes them powerful. Thus, while the enemies of the revolution conspire even though they know they are headed for failure, the working people, monolithically united to their vanguard, continue advancing along paths filled with achievements and victories.

We wish to tell this assembly, the companeros (?presiding over) it, that although they will not be able to see the entire country, they will still see some of its neighborhoods and cities. In those cities they will find workers and peasants (?tilling) the land to collect its fruits and setting the machines in motion to harvest those fruits.

They will find youths fulfilling a number of production tasks that were not carried out in the past. They will find service employees dedicated to their tasks and trying to learn about the revolution's demands. In other words, they will find a people who work long hours every day trying to discover ways of strengthening this revolution, which they regard as their own. Alongside this willingness to consolidate the revolution, they will find in each Nicaraguan a combatant. In other words, they will find both a hard-working and a brave people full of courage: meek to fulfill their social and productive tasks, but also rebellious because in each word of that Nicaraguan citizen whom they have just begun to know, they will see, will read, will hear his unswerving willingness to abandon his tools and pick up his rifle to defend the fatherland and stop aggression.

I want to announce right here that should such a situation ever arise--we do not want it; we want to avert it, but should it arise--we will confront it. We are here and now assigning a new task to you: the task is for the journalists of the ILO and the Latin American Journalists Federation to denounce U.S. intentions to the world, to denounce the stimulus that the most aggressive U.S. sectors are giving to the most reactionary Central American sectors and to the Somozists so that they can invade our country. Denounce it at all international forums, before all workers of the world, before all personalities, because (?if you do this) wherever you are, in the paper or radio station for which you may work, (?the militiamen fulfilling tasks in some other country) will hear the war cry of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and its people: its unwavering shout of "Free fatherland or death!" [applause]

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO RESTRUCTURE INFORMATION SYSTEM

PA281605 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction is preparing a bill to restructure its public relations office and to systematize the issuing of information.

Any information coming from state institutions will be channeled through and put in order by an office that will function in the government palace.

This announcement was made by Companera Claudia Chamorro de Barcenas, deputy director of the information office of the junta of the Government of Nicaragua. The idea, she said, is to create a true social communication policy. She said that at the present phase of the revolutionary process, the objective of communications is to act as a guide, to point out achievements and difficulties, and to educate on this basis.

She said that it is completely false that immigration [as heard] offices will disappear because they still have to continue to work. They will be restructured.

COSEP'S PARTICIPATION IN TALKS WITH FSLN STUDIED

PA300047 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] In talks held this afternoon between the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the traditional political parties, it was agreed to resume talks on Tuesday on the national situation and imperialist aggression. The anti-Sandinist parties again brought up the participation of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP]. The national leadership will study this proposition and will discuss it with the revolution's patriotic front, the Nicaraguan labor coordination organization and other Nicaraguan revolutionary forces.

Commander Bayardo Arce, who was appointed to head the talks with Companero Carlos Nunez, said that the talks must be held with the country's political parties.

Meanwiile, the traditional parties and the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions and the Nicaraguan Workers Federation will study a statement regarding imperialist aggression against our country. This statement will be issued on May Day.

Alvaro Jerez, representing the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement in the talks, said that several differences had been ironed out to set the bases for future talks in which the country's domestic and foreign situation will be studied carefully.

The following is a statement by Alvaro Jerez after meeting with the FSLN delegates:

[Begin recording] All we did was try to set the bases for future talks. We discussed several points. We tried to iron out differences, but no specific agreements have been reached. We tried to see how we could face up to national problems and those presented by Nicaragua's foreign situation.

[Question] What basic points were discussed?
[Answer] We set the bases for talks. Several points were discussed, but we will discuss more specific matters on Tuesday, such as our methods to decide who will participate and to define several points which the FSLN believes our organizations should carry out to reject the dangers of foreign aggression.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] Well, several points like propaganda, activities, communiques, international relations with several organizations and other points. Like I said, we will decide on Tuesday.

[Several people interrupt at the same time]
[Answer] We will be able to answer that on Tuesday. [end recording]

Commander Bayardo Arce said the following about the participation of COSEP in the talks with the anti-Sandinist parties.

[Begin Arce recording] Regarding the participation of COSEP and the labor organizations, we will discuss whether these and other labor organizations as well as private enterprise sectors will participate. However, our leadership's position is that if there is going to be a political debate, it should be among political parties. [end recording]

BARRICADA URGES PEOPLE TO JOIN SANDINIST MILITIAS

PA292205 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 20 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Pablo Coca Ruiz]

[Excerpts] The unarmed people of Sandino won power under the skillful political-ideological guidance of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. Today the defense of power is assured by that same guidance and by having an organized, well-armed and militarily well-trained people.

But in view of the efforts of the hard-working people, of revolutionaries and patriots to build a society where social justice will prevail and the dignity of man will be respected, the U.S. imperialist forces are carrying out actions to try to destroy the revolution and wrench power away from us. They want to take away the historical possibility of building a better future which political power has given us. They want to reestablish in our land a regime of exploitation, misery and death through the unconditional followers of the domestic reaction. This explains the numerous aggressions we have suffered, including the suspension of the loans.

The people have known how to reply to all these aggressions and they are replying once more today by signing the letter for the dignity and sovereignty of the fatherland.

But this is not enough. All the previous aggressions are a prelude to possible large-scale military aggressions and this is the field in which we must prepare ourselves well. We must participate in the training exercises of the Sandinist People's Militia [MPS] with determination, firmness and discipline. If we are already doing this, we must then convince our friends, relatives and companeros of the importance of preparing ourselves militarily.

It is true that there are problems because of the difficulties in transportation, personal schedules, domestic chores, the inefficiency of some instructors or the lack of discipline of some of the trainees. We must urgently overcome these and other problems to be able to confront the great dangers and consequences of a military aggression. We must redouble our efforts together to improve the coordination between the national leadership of the MPS and the mass organizations, better organize the teaching programs, organize a personal improvement process, and above all, be militarily prepared--men and women alike--to face the threat of imperialist intervention.

Some companeros from the neighborhoods or districts and workers sometimes say: "Why should I go to those training camps when I already know how to FIGHT, and there they only make us march. I am a former combatant and I know more than that instructor. If there is a war I will go and fight and that's it. Period."

Confronted with such statements, we have to explain that this time we are not going to confront police accustomed to repressing an unarmed people, like the former Somozist National Guard. No, this time, in view of the danger of an imperialist intervention, we are going to face organized gangs of mercenaries, thousands of Somozist guards, thousands of marines and the terrible destructive effects of the modern and sophisticated weapons of imperialism. Therefore, there cannot be merely former combatants but an entire people organized as one man ready to keep the FATHERLAND FREE OR DIE.

FIRST BLUEFIELDS MILITIA RESERVE COMPANY FORMED

PA292122 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Report by correspondent Eddy Monterey in Bluefields]

[Text] The militias of Bluefields have just taken an important step in the defense of the fatherland and the revolution by creating the first company of militia reservists. It is made up of more than 90 companeros who will be sworn in this weekend. The company is composed of three platoons which are made up mostly of militiamen of the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, the Sandinist Defense Committees, the State Institutions, Fishing Companies, (PAXSA), the fiberglass boat company, and the 19 July Sandinist Youth. Three companeros who took an intense 4-month training course in Managua will be in charge of training the company.

SOME 20 CITIZENS MISSING IN GUATEMALA, EL SALVADOR

PA272023 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] It was unofficially learned today that at least 20 Nicaraguans of various ages and of both sexes have disappeared in Guatemala and El Salvador in the framework of what appears to be a humanitarian crisis of the regimes of those countries. According to reports, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry is drawing up a list of the missing Nicaraguans. It is firmly believed that the number is not below 20.

Nicaraguan citizens who lived in Guatemala or El Salvador or who were passing through those countries have disappeared. So far, the authorities have been unable to determine their whereabouts. In recent days, four Nicaraguan citizens who were staying in the La Posada Hotel in Guatemala City disappeared.

Observers have indicated that there is a certain phobia toward all Nicaraguans who are directly or indirectly identified with the Sandinist revolution. It has also been unofficially reported that former Somozist guardsmen are working as immigratron officials in La Aurora International Airport of Guatemala. It has been learned that the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry is unaware of these cases.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ATWE CONFERENCE IN HAVANA

Nicaraguan's Press Conference

FL291348 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Commander of the Sandinist Revolution Henry Ruiz, minister of planning of Nicaragua, has held an impromptu press conference during a short break in activities [at the Second Congress of the Association of Third World Economists--ATWE--currently meeting in Havana]:

[Begin recording] We attach great importance to the congress. Not only because we need to formulate more thorough theories as Comrade [Oscar] Pino Santos [Cuban delegate] has pointed out, but because it is also necessary to provide instruments and uniformity for a more direct study of the realities of our people. With the instruments that economists now possess and with the experiences gained in the Third World--well, more scientific studies will enable revolutionaries to come closer together because, in the last instance, the revolutionaries are the ones who begin the drive for definitive transformations.

We are convinced that the problems of dependency, underdevelopment, the present problems that the congress is discussing are structural problems that are bound up with our own historic past. If we do not logically and consistently attack at the roots, we can hardly expect to obtain a coherent answer to these problems.

[Question] Commander, the "Nicaragua Today" operation has begun in Nicaragua, with the participation of newsmen mostly from Western press agencies, designed to get others to know the realities of your country. In addition, a world conference of journalists in solidarity with Nicaragua will begin in the next few days. We would like you to comment on these two events.

[Answer] I believe that our people, as all peoples who fight and go to war as we did, have earned the right to solidarity. Although we have tried to establish serious relations of good neighborliness, as an independent country, with our big neighbor to the North, we are practically on the verge of an aggression of a different kind, since the economic aggression has already begun.

We have received a donation from the Soviet Union consisting of 20,000 tons of wheat, and we have an offer from Bulgaria for almost immediate delivery of approximately 10,000 tons of wheat. This has been an immediate response to what is practically an aggression on the part of the United States, which was giving us credit facilities to buy our country's wheat.

We have warned several times that we are a small country of 2.5 million inhabitants on a small area of land, but when a nation decides to win, to defend itself, it is an invincible nation. We have demonstrated this. We are not bragging; on the contrary, we want peace and harmony so we can govern our country and overcome these big structural problems that require a long time. We are maintaining a realistic stance on this matter.

We do not want to give a gut response to blackmail and provocation. We want to observe a measured, realistic, objective position within a framework of national dignity. What we cannot allow is for the dignity and sovereignty of the country to be toyed with. As soon as these two elements are toyed with, we stop being good neighbors, we stop being prudent people to defend the interests that we have historically gained in a war that left 20,000 dead and approximately 100,000 victims. We maintain talks, a permanent state of talks, with the highest levels of the present administration to prevent the more aggressive circles of the present administration from pushing other more recalcitrant, counterrevolutionary forces in the area. Diplomacy does not detract from the essence of the revolution. Courtesy does not detract from courage. [end recording]

SRV Delegate Speaks

OW291555 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 29--A prominent Vietnamese economist has said that imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, is chiefly responsible for the prolonged underdevelopment of the former colonies and semi-colonies. Dao Van Tap, director of the Economics Institute and head of the Vietnamese delegation, was addressing the Second Congress of Third World Economists held in Cuba at its session on April 27.

He said: The imperialists have obstinately clung to their selfish interests in the Third World by means of neo-colonialist policies, embracing economic exploitation, military intimidation and aggression, and other forms of political intervention.

He also denounced the collusion between U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism especially with regard to the three Indochinese countries. Dao Van Tap said that at present, opposition to imperialism necessitates opposition to Beijing's hegemonism, because the latter is also a big obstacle to the development of the Third World.

He said that Vietnam's economic policy aims to overcome the consequences of the imperialist aggression and build a socialist Vietnam with a new economy, new culture and new society with a happy and civilised life.

Castro Meets Algerian Delegate

FL291209 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of our party's Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with Dr Abdelhamid Brahimi, minister of planning and development of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, who is on a working and friendly visit to our country and is also participating in the activities of the Second Congress of [Third World] Economists at the Palace of Conventions.

Alternate Politburo members Jesus Montane and Humberto Perez and Algerian Ambassador to Cuba Bachir Ould-Rouis took part in the meeting held at the embassy of the brother country in Cuba. The meeting took place in the usual atmosphere of fraternal friendship characterizing relations between the two countries.

Rodriguez Meets Gunnar Myrdal

FL291914 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, has received the distinguished Swedish economist and holder of the Nobel Prize in economics, Gunnar Myrdal, who is participating in the Second Congress of Third World Economists.

During the talks held at the Executive Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, topics dealing with the principal aspects of today's international economic and political situations, ways to solve underdevelopment and Cuba's example in this field were examined by the two sides.

BRAZIL

JUSTICE MINISTER ON DIALOGUE WITH OPPOSITION

PY291454 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Brazilian Justice Minister Abi Ackel has indicated in Brasilia that the opposition parties are abdicating their right and duty to participate in the political dialog when they withdraw from talks aimed at improving the foreigners law.

The opposition has been demanding a decision regarding the rules of the electoral reform. It has refused to comply with Planalto's timetable according to which the discussion of the foreigners law must come first, followed by the talks about congressional prerogatives and finally the electoral reform.

Each time that the opposition has attempted to learn the government's position regarding intraparty subgroups, coalitions between parties and the district vote, Planalto Palace has indicated that the discussion of such issues is premature.

Government house planners have been spending a great deal of time listening to the opinions of governors, political leaders and congressmen regarding electoral reform because even though there is the beginning of understanding, the talks do not seem to be aimed at specific objectives. Neither do the interlocutors appear to be able to come up with a mechanism capable of channeling a positive dialogue.

Everyone knows that government and opposition hold different opinions regarding the matters under discussion. According to Minister Abi Ackel the promised dialogue is not taking place, thus harming President Figueiredo's projected political opening.

PANAMA

TORRIJOS ON NEW CANAL, U.S. TREATY VIOLATIONS

PA291427 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Excerpts] A plaque was unveiled this morning in honor of Shigeo Nagano, chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce, to show recognition for the interest he has shown in construction of a sea-level canal through Panama. Present at the event were Gen Omar Torrijos, former head of government, technical teams and the members of the Japanese delegation that arrived last night in Panama for a 4-day visit.

The plaque, with the name of Shigeo Nagano, was unveiled on Canitas Hill, Chorrera District, which overlooks the route for a sea-level canal.

General Torrijos answered local and foreign newsmen at the ceremony:

[Begin recording] [Question] Which in your opinion is the basic problem in construction of a sea-level canal and what would be its main advantage? In other words, the two aspects. Which would be the most positive and most negative aspects seen from this distance?

[Answer] The unpredictability of the ecological factor and the sharp drop in the labor force are the most negative aspects. The most positive side is that Panama would continue to be the most expeditious link between the two oceans. There is a truth, and it must be admitted: That is, if the solution to world trade [problems] is a sea-level canal, we cannot be so irresponsible as not to have foreseen this option, not to have analyzed this option. This is what is basic; that is why we are here on Nagano Hill.

[Question] General Torrijos, what is the National Guard's position on the latest violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties by the United States?

[Answer] This is a problem for Foreign Minister Illueca. [laughter] If you go and see Illueca, he is familiar with all the violations, the (?nonviolations) and the coming violations in full detail.

[Question] Nevertheless, General Torrijos, the violations have been committed against the treaties you signed.

[Answer] These are not my treaties; these are treaties I signed because the people ratified them. [Words indistinct] thank you, boys. [end recording]

PARAGUAY

SENATE LEADER COMMENTS ON PILCOMAYO RIVER ISSUE

PY291849 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 28 Apr 81 p 8

[Text] "From this first study it is apparent that national interests have been protected and Paraguayan rights are fully acknowledged by Argentina," Senator Carlos A. Saldivar, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, said yesterday after a secret meeting held to examine the report of the executive branch concerning the diversion of the Pilcomayo River into Argentine territory.

"All necessary measures have been implemented to ensure that the waters of the Pilcomayo River will continue to flow in their natural bed and tasks are being carried out within the framework of the commission for the administration and control of the Pilcomayo River, which is a joint Argentine-Paraguayan commission," Senator Saldivar emphasized.

Yesterday's meeting, to which the leaders of the three party blocs had been invited as special guests, did not finish the analysis of certain details of the report. "There are some aspects which still have to be dealt with not because the executive has failed to report on them, but because the reading of the report gives rise to a broader analysis and everything must be taken into account for the best possible picture of the issue," the committee chairman stated. Asked whether the report explained the reasons for Paraguay's delay in reacting to the diversion of the river, Saldivar said: "We are studying the document and have not started asking subjective questions yet. This is an objective review of the document."

One of the journalists asked Saldivar whether he "believes that Paraguay has no claims against Argentina," to which Saldivar answered: "I did not say that. I have not reached any conclusions. We are studying the report. After other analyses we will be able to form a definite opinion to present to the Senate."

Asked whether the Argentines had justified the diversion of the river in the report, Saldivar answered: "We do not deal with the Argentines. We (the Senate) receive the report of the executive branch concerning the Pilcomayo affair."

Asking whether the report included an official answer of the Argentine Government, Senator Saldivar said: "We are studying and analyzing the document, but we do not ask ourselves subjective questions."

In turn, [opposition senator] Enzo Doldan, asked whether he was satisfied with the report he had requested, stated: "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. I cannot give you any further explanation. I can say, however, that Paraguay's sovereignty has been strengthened through the notes exchanged with the Paraguayan [as published] Government. The nation's sovereignty has been fully recognized as well as its rights over the Pilcomayo." Doldan also said that he would ask that the Senate session be open, while Saldivar said that that was something which would be decided at the appropriate time.